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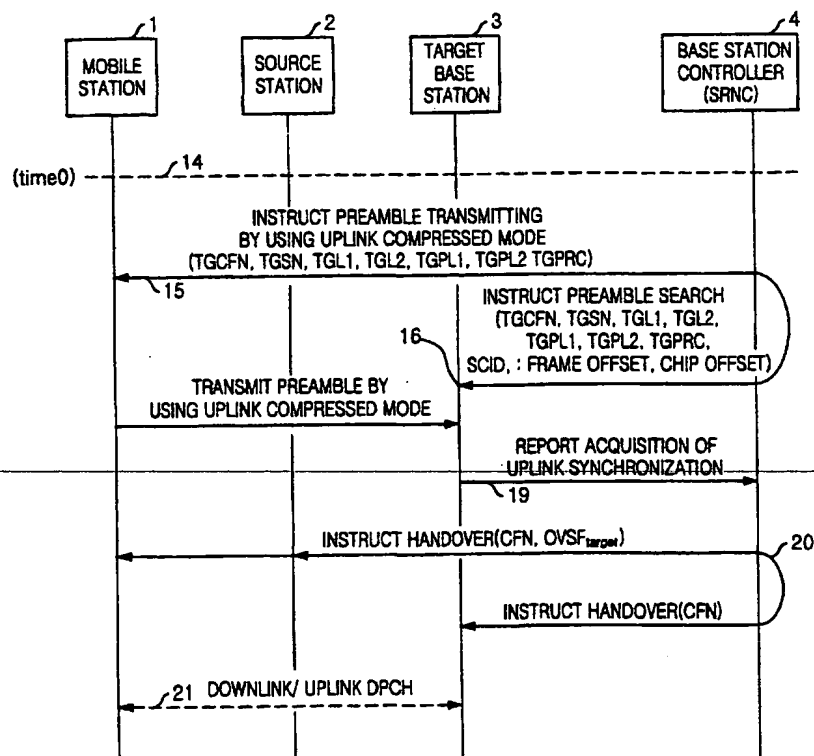
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(54) Title: **METHOD FOR SEAMLESS INTER-FREQUENCY HARD HANDOVER IN RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEM**



(57) Abstract: A method for seamless inter-frequency hard handover in a radio communication system is disclosed. The method for seamless inter-frequency hard handover includes the steps of: a) at a mobile station, blocking a first uplink carrier frequency used for communication, transmitting a direct sequence spread preamble signal through a second uplink carrier frequency for a short time, and continuously performing the communication through the first uplink carrier frequency; and b) at a target base transceiver station, acquiring an uplink synchronization of a mobile station based on the preamble before performing handover.

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METHOD FOR SEAMLESS INTER-FREQUENCY HARD HANDOVER IN  
RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

Technical Field

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The present invention relates to a handover method in a radio communication system; and, more particularly, to a method capable of implementing a seamless inter-frequency hard handover in a direct sequence code division multiple access (DS-CDMA) system and a computer readable recording medium for executing the method.

Background Art

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It is widely known that a soft handover, in which a frequency change does not occur, can be used generally for handover between base stations of one wireless communication service provider in a CDMA cellular system since all base stations of the one wireless communication service provider can use a same frequency for the soft handover.

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The soft handover is a method for maintaining a communication link by simultaneously transceiving communication signal with both a source base station and a neighbor base station without changing a communication frequency when a mobile station is located at a cell boundary of the two base stations, i.e., when the mobile station moves from a coverage of the source base station to a coverage of the neighbor base station, and then disconnecting the communication link with the source base station, if a signal intensity of the source base station is weakened below a standard signal intensity as maintaining continuously the communication link with the neighbor base station. The above-mentioned soft handover provides the unstrained handover by eliminating an instant-disconnection, which is a chronic problem of an analog system, decreases a

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probability of call loss and maintains high quality communication.

However, the soft handover is not applicable in case a certain wireless communication service provider allocates  
5 different number of frequencies to the neighbor base stations according to a call density by considering an economy of a network design and an efficiency of investment, i.e., the neighbor base stations use different frequencies. That is, if the mobile station using a specific frequency  
10 of the source base station is moving to the cell of the neighbor base station, which does not equip the specific frequency, the soft handover cannot be applicable. Furthermore, the soft handover cannot be applicable between base stations possessed by two wireless communication  
15 providers using different frequencies although they adopt the same CDMA scheme. For these cases, the hardware handover has to be used.

The hard handover needs to be performed between frequencies in case of the handover from a wideband-CDMA  
20 (W-CDMA) time division duplex (TDD) to a W-CDMA frequency division duplex (FDD) or handover from global system for mobile communications (GSM) to the W-CDMA FDD.

Referring to Fig. 1, an example of the hard handover between a source base station 2 and a target base station 3  
25 is explained as follows.

As shown in Fig. 1, the target base station 3 does not support communication frequencies  $f_1$  and  $f_1'$  of a current mobile station 1.

In Fig. 1, in case of the mobile station 1 having a  
30 dual-mode receiver, the mobile station 1 can measure a signal intensity of a new frequency  $f_2$  while demodulating downlink signals through the currently established frequency  $f_1$  and acquire synchronization of signals transmitted from the target base station 3.

35 Such the dual-mode receiver needs an additional hardware for radio frequency (RF) compared to a single-mode

receiver and thus the complexity of a mobile device is increased.

To overcome above-mentioned problems, a compressed mode is defined in an asynchronous W-CDMA (FDD) standard (Release '99) of 3<sup>rd</sup> generation partnership project (3GPP), which was released at September 2000.

Fig. 2 illustrates an example of compressed mode transmission.

In the 3GPP standard, a frame has a length of 10 msec and consists of 15 slots.

For a transmission gap (TG) region 7 in a compressed frame, data transmission is not permitted. Instead of permitting the data transmission, a rate of frame errors of the compressed frame is maintained identical to that of a normal frame by keeping a transmitting power at a slot region 6 in the compressed frame higher than a power of the normal frame.

The mobile station 1 having the single-mode receiver can search the signal intensity of the new frequency  $f_2$  in downlink on the handover situation shown in Fig. 1 by using the compressed mode of Fig. 2. That is, it is possible to search the signal intensity by dropping the current established communication frequency  $f_1$ , changing to a frequency  $f_2$  and measuring the signal intensity of  $f_2$  in the TG region and after the TG region is over, demodulating the call channel of the frequency  $f_1$ .

In the 3GPP (FDD) standard, the compressed mode is defined at not only the downlink but also the uplink. The downlink and uplink can be operated simultaneously as the compressed mode and only one of the downlink and the uplink can be operated as the compressed mode. A reason of defining the compressed mode in the uplink is for prevention of interference to the downlink when the mobile station 1 measures a frequency of the uplink and the downlink of a neighbor system such as 3GPP TDD or GSM. Therefore, even though the mobile station 1 employs the

dual-mode receiver, the uplink needs to be operated as the compressed mode in case that the mobile station 1 measures the downlink of other system using a frequency similar to the frequency of the uplink.

5        In shortly, it is possible that the mobile station 1, which satisfies the 3GPP (FDD) standard, monitors a new frequency  $f_2$  of the downlink before disconnecting the current established call channel completely in the handover situation in Fig. 1 and call disconnection of the downlink  
10 can be avoided although there occurs the hard handover to the new frequency  $f_2$  since the synchronization of the downlink transmitted from the target base station 3 can be acquired by using a synchronization channel of  $f_2$  and a common pilot channel.

15        On the other hand, in case of the uplink, since the target base station receives no signal before the mobile station 1 drops the current established frequency  $f_1'$  and transmits signals by using a new frequency  $f_2'$ , i.e., the hard handover occurs, the synchronization of the uplink  
20 needs to be started at the target base station 3 from a moment that the hard handover occurs. There occurs call disconnection since at least one frame is required to acquire the synchronization of the uplink even if an outperformed searcher is used in the target base station 3.

25        Moreover, since, according to the 3GPP W-CDMA (FDD) scheme, corresponding base stations operate in asynchronization, the target base station 3 cannot detect a round trip delay between the mobile station 1 and the target base station 3 and therefore, a time for acquiring  
30 synchronization in the target base station 3 may be more than several frames since a search window size becomes very large, which a searcher has to search, in case that a coverage area of the base station is huge. In this case, several frame disconnection may be happened and current  
35 call disconnection also may be happened in more serious case. Also, in this case, a power may not be controlled

properly, so that a capacity of the uplink of the target base station 3 may be incredibly decreased.

In the 3 GPP W-CDMA standard (Release' 99), it is possible to perform the handover only in case a difference  
5 between a system frame number (SFN) of the target base station 3 and a connection frame number (CFN) of the mobile station 1 is known to the network. Therefore, the mobile station 1 needs to detect the SFN information of the target base station 3 by demodulating a common channel of the  
10 downlink of the target base station 3 before performing the handover and transmit the SFN information and a frame offset, which is the difference between the CFN of the mobile station 1, to the base station controller 4. Thereby allowing the base station controller 4 to decide an exact  
15 handover time, resulting in performing the handover. Above-mentioned operations are well performed in the soft handover between same frequencies. However, in case of the hard handover between different frequencies, the mobile station 1 should use the compressed mode of the downlink  
20 for acquiring the SFN information of the target base station 3.

However, in the standard (Release'99), it is impossible to acquire the SFN information by using the compressed mode since at least 50msec continuous  
25 demodulating time is required in the downlink for acquiring the SFN information. In case of the hard handover, since the mobile station 1 has to acquire the SFN information after being completely disconnected with the current established frequency and being connected to a new  
30 frequency, there may occur at least 50msec additional call disconnection.

The above-mentioned problems are not limited to the inter-frequency hard handover in the W-CDMA FDD and they may be happened when a multimode device having the dual-  
35 mode receiver or the single-mode receiver such as GSM/WCDMA FDD multimode device or W-CDMA TDD/W-CDMA FDD multimode

device performs the hard handover from the GSM system to the W-CDMA FDD system or from the W-CDMA TDD system to the W-CDMA FDD system.

As mentioned above, the disconnection is inevitable  
5 for performing the inter-frequency hard handover defined in the 3GPP W-CDMA FDD standard. Specially, in case of the mobile station having the single mode receiver, since the compressed mode is used in the downlink for searching signals of the target base station so the frame offset  
10 between the target base station and the mobile station is not known to the network. In this case, the disconnection problem becomes more serious since at least 50 msec disconnection is generated during performing the inter-frequency handover. This is indicated as a problem in the  
15 3GPP. Therefore, a handover method, which performs the inter-frequency hard handover without disconnection, is required for addressing the problems in the asynchronous W-CDMA standard.

## 20 Disclosure of the Invention

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a method capable of implementing a seamless inter-frequency hard handover in a wireless communication  
25 system such as a DS-CDMA system and a computer readable recording medium storing instructions for executing the method.

In accordance with an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for a method for performing  
30 seamless inter-frequency hard handover in a radio communication system, including the steps of: a) a mobile station, disconnecting a first uplink carrier frequency used for communication, transmitting a direct sequence spread preamble signal through a second uplink carrier  
35 frequency for a short time, and continuously performing the communication through the first uplink carrier frequency;

b) a target base station, acquiring an uplink synchronization of the mobile station by using the direct sequence spread preamble; and c) performing the hard handover by using the uplink synchronization.

5 In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, there is also provided a method for a method for performing a seamless inter-frequency hard handover in a radio communication system in case that a base station controller (or a radio network) dose not know a frame  
10 offset, which is a difference between a connection frame number (CFN) of a mobile station and a system frame number (SFN) of a target base station, including the steps of: a) the mobile station, completely disconnecting a first uplink carrier frequency used for communication, transmitting a  
15 direct sequence spread preamble (or pilot) through a second uplink carrier frequency for a short time, and continuously performing the communication through the first uplink carrier frequency; b) the target base station, acquiring an uplink synchronization of the mobile station by using the  
20 preamble before performing the hard handover; c) the target base station, after acquiring the uplink synchronization, transmitting a direct sequence spread AI as a response for the acquisition of the uplink synchronization for a short time through a new downlink frequency; d) the mobile  
25 station, detecting the AI; e) the base station controller, calculating a frame offset by using the SFN, which is used for transmitting the AI and the CFN, which is used for receiving the AI, and transmitting the calculated frame offset to the target base station; and f) the base station  
30 controller, instructing the mobile station and the target base station to perform the handover.

The present invention transmits a preamble (or a pilot) through new frequency  $f_2'$  in a transmission gap (TG) by using an uplink compressed mode before a mobile station  
35 completely disconnects a currently established communication in an inter-frequency hard handover situation

described in Fig. 1.

The present invention provides a method for seamless inter-frequency hard handover by acquainting a synchronization of an uplink by using a preamble (or pilot) transmitted from a target base station before a currently  
5 established communication is completely disconnected.

In the present invention, the target base station transmits an acquisition indicator (AI) through downlink for a fast response of acquisition of the preamble (or  
10 pilot) transmitted from a mobile station in the transmission gap (TG).

The present invention also prevents an additional call disconnection in case a base station controller dose not know a frame offset, which is a difference between SFN of  
15 the target base station and CFN of the mobile station, by providing a method that a network knows the frame offset before performing the hard handover.

In a difference way of a convention inter-frequency hard handover having problem of at least more than one  
20 frame call disconnection, the present invention provides a method for seamless inter-frequency hard handover by transmitting a preamble (or pilot) through new frequency with a compressed mode, acquainting a synchronization of an uplink by using a preamble (or pilot) transmitted from a  
25 target base station before a currently established communication is completely disconnected.

The present invention also performs the hard handover quickly in a network by the target base station transmits the acquisition indicator (AI) according to a received  
30 preamble (or pilot) transmitted from a mobile station in a transmission gap (TG).

In a difference way of a convention inter-frequency hard handover having problem of at least more than 50 msec call disconnection in case that a base station controller  
35 dose not know a frame offset, which is a difference between SFN of a target base station and CFN of a mobile station,

the present invention provides a method for seamless inter-frequency hard handover by providing a method that a network knows the frame offset before performing the hard handover.

5       The present invention can be implemented to not only an inter-frequency hard handover in W-CDMA FDD system but also a hard handover to W-CDMA FDD or from GSM to W-CDMA FDD in W-CDMA TDD system.

10       Brief Description of the Drawings

      The above and other objects and features of the present invention will become apparent from the following description of the preferred embodiments given in  
15       conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

      Fig. 1 is a view illustrating a typical wireless communication system for performing an inter-frequency hard handover;

20       Fig. 2 is a diagram showing a structure of a typical compressed mode transmission;

      Fig. 3 is a diagram depicting an example of an uplink transmission, which transmits a preamble through a new frequency by using a compressed mode of a single frame configuration for a seamless inter-frequency hard handover  
25       in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

      Fig. 4 is a diagram providing an example of an uplink transmission, which transmits a preamble through a new frequency by using a compressed mode of a double frame configuration for a seamless inter-frequency hard handover  
30       in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

      Fig. 5 is a diagram representing an example of uplink and downlink transmission in case of a mobile station having a dual-mode receiver for a seamless inter-frequency hard handover in accordance with an embodiment of the  
35       present invention;

      Fig. 6 is a diagram illustrating an example of uplink

and downlink transmission in case of a mobile station having single-mode receiver for a seamless inter-frequency hard handover in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

5        Fig. 7 shows a signal flow between systems in case a target base station does not transmit an AI through a downlink when a network knows a frame offset for a seamless inter-frequency hard handover in accordance with the present invention;

10       Fig. 8 is a diagram illustrating a compressed mode pattern of the 3GPP W-CDMA employed in the present invention;

15       Fig. 9 exemplifies a timing chart showing that a target base station decides a searching region for a preamble transmitted from a mobile station having a dual-mode receiver in case a frame offset is known to a network for a seamless inter-frequency hard handover in accordance with the present invention;

20       Fig. 10 presents a signal flow between systems in case a target base station transmits AI through a downlink when a frame offset is known to a network for a seamless inter-frequency handover in accordance with the present invention;

25       Fig. 11 is a timing chart in case a target base station an AI for detecting a preamble when a frame offset is known to a network for a seamless inter-frequency handover in accordance with the present invention;

30       Fig. 12 illustrates a signal flow chart in case one class of AI and one class of preamble is transmitted when a frame offset is not known to a network for a seamless inter-frequency handover in accordance with the present invention;

35       Fig. 13 is a timing chart illustrating that a target base station searches a preamble in a corresponding region of each frame from a moment it receives a preamble search order in case a frame offset is not known to a network for

a seamless inter-frequency handover in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 14 is a view illustrating that a base station controller calculates a frame offset by using an SFN from a target base station and a CFN from a mobile station in case the frame offset is not known to a network for a seamless inter-frequency handover in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 15 is a view describing that a base station controller calculates a frame offset by using an SFN of a target base station and a CFN of a mobile station in case the frame offset is not known to a network for a seamless inter-frequency handover in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 16 is a signal flow chart in case two classes of AI and two classes of preamble are transmitted when a frame offset is not known to a network for a seamless inter-frequency handover in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 17 shows an example of operations of a mobile station and a target base station in case two classes of AI and two classes of preamble are transmitted when a frame offset is not known to a network for a seamless inter-frequency handover in accordance with the present invention; and

Fig. 18 provides a flowchart illustrating operations of a mobile station and a base station using the method of Fig. 16 for a seamless inter-frequency handover in accordance with the present invention.

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### Modes for carrying out the Invention

With reference to the accompanying drawings, the preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail hereinafter.

Fig. 1 shows an example of performing a hard handover

between two base stations, i.e., a source base station 2 and a target base station 3. As shown in Fig. 1, the target base station 3 does not support communication frequencies  $f_1$  and  $f_1'$  of a mobile station 1.

5 Figs. 3 and 4 exemplify preamble transmission methods of an uplink, which use an uplink compression mode of the present invention for implementing a seamless inter-frequency hard handover in a same situation is in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows a single frame compression mode and Fig. 4  
10 represents a double frame compression mode.

In the present invention, the mobile station 1 transmits a preamble 8 through a new frequency  $f_2'$  in a TG region by using the uplink compressed mode before  
15 disconnecting the current established frequency  $f_1'$  completely as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. At this moment, the preamble 8 transmitted from the mobile station 1 is a direct sequence bandwidth spread signal and a code sequence used for bandwidth spread needs to be known to the target base station 3 before the preamble is transmitted.

20 For seamless inter-frequency hard handover, before performing the hard handover, the target base station 3 acquires the synchronization of signals transmitted from the mobile station 1 by using the preamble 8 of the uplink at which the mobile station 1 transmits signals through the  
25 new frequency  $f_2'$  by using the uplink compressed mode.

In the present invention, the mobile station 1 has "Guard Time" before 9 or after 10 transmitting the preamble 8 in the uplink compressed mode, and the target base station 3 and a base station controller 4, i.e., a network  
30 should know the "Guard Time" ( $T_{\text{grd}}$ ) 9 before the preamble 8 transmitted. This has to be newly defined in the 3GPP standard.

In the present invention, after the target base station 3 acquires the synchronization of signal  
35 transmitted from the mobile station 1 by using the preamble 8 of the uplink transmitted through the frequency  $f_2'$ , the

target base station 3 can transmit an acknowledgment (ACK) of acquiring the synchronization (through a wired network) to the base station controller 4 or through the downlink of the frequency  $f_2$  to the mobile station 1.

5 Figs. 5 and 6 show an example that the target base station 3 transmits an acknowledgment for the synchronization in the form of an acquisition indicator (AI) to the mobile station 1 by using the downlink of frequency  $f_2$  after acquiring the synchronization of signals transmitted from the mobile station 1 by using the preamble  
10 8 of the uplink transmitted through the frequency  $f_2'$ .

Fig. 5 shows an example of data transmitting between a mobile station and a base station in case of the mobile station having a dual-mode receiver and Fig. 6 shows an  
15 example of data transmitting between a mobile station and a base station in case of the mobile station having a single-mode receiver.

As illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6, the AI transmitted by the target base station 3 is not related with a  
20 structure of the receiver of the mobile station, whereas a structure of frames transmitted from the source base station 2 and a role of the frames at receiver of the mobile station are depending on the structure of the receiver of the mobile station. That is, in case the  
25 mobile station 1 has the single-mode receiver, the source base station 2 transmits the compressed frame in the downlink as shown in Fig. 6 as a frame, which is corresponding to a location of the AI 11 transmitted from the target base station 3, on the other hand, case of the  
30 mobile station 1 has the dual-mode receiver, a normal frame is transmitted as shown in Fig. 5.

As shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the target base station 3 transmits the AI after a certain period time is passed by considering the processing time after receiving the  
35 preamble 8 from the mobile station 1 and the mobile station 1 has to know a start point of transmitting the AI.

When demodulating the AI, the mobile station with the dual-mode receiver or the single-mode receiver can perform a non-coherent demodulation or can perform a coherent demodulation by using a common pilot channel transmitted through the downlink of the frequency  $f_2$  from the target base station 3. Although it is not shown in the drawings, the target base station 3 transmits other channel of the downlink of the frequency  $f_2$ , such as a common pilot channel, a synchronization channel and data channel for other mobile station 1 and so on in a code division scheme.

In case the mobile station 1 has the single-mode receiver, the mobile station 1 uses the common pilot channel of the target base station 3, which is received through the frequency  $f_2$  in the TG region 7, to coherently demodulate the AI.

In case the mobile station 1 has the single-mode receiver 1, the "Guard Time" 13 has to exist between the end of the AI transmission and the end of the TG region.

In the uplink preamble transmission method of the present invention shown in Figs. 3 to 6, the mobile station 1 can transmit a same preamble several times by repeating the compressed mode several times so as to increase the probability of the target base station acquiring the synchronization. At this moment, the compressed mode pattern is transmitted from the base station controller 4 to the mobile station 1 and the target base station 3. Also, in the AI transmission of the downlink described in Figs. 5 and 6, the target base station 3 can transmit the AI several times to increase the probability of the mobile station 1 detecting the AI. Parameters related to the compressed mode pattern are defined in the 3GPP TS25. 525 standard.

Fig. 7 is a diagram illustrating a signaling procedure between the mobile station 1, the source base station 2, the target base station 3 and the base station controller 4 during performing the hard handover in case

that the frame offset is known to the base station controller 4 and the target base station 3 does not transmit the acquisition indication (AI) for the acquisition of the downlink preamble to the mobile station 1, wherein the frame offset is a difference between the SFN of the target base station 3 and the CFN of the mobile station 1.

In Fig. 7, it is assumed that the frame offset is known to the base station controller 4 but the target base station 3 does not transmit the AI to the downlink. Referring to Fig. 7, at time0 14, the mobile station 1 and the source base station 2 are communicating through the frequency  $f_1$  ( $f_1'$ ); the target base station 3 has resources to support the mobile station 1 through the frequency  $f_2$  ( $f_2'$ ); the frame offset and a chip offset were known to the base station controller 4 which OVSF<sub>target</sub> from the target base station 3, the mobile station acquired the synchronization of the downlink of the target base station 3; and the target base station 3 does not acquire the synchronization of the uplink.

That is, at the time0 14, the mobile station 1 and source base station 2 are communicating through  $f_1$  (downlink) and  $f_1'$  (uplink); the target base station 3 has reported to the base station controller 4 that there are resources at the  $f_2$  ( $f_2'$ ) link to support the mobile station 1 and also the target base station 3 has reported an orthogonal variable spreading factor (OVSF) code of the downlink to be used by the mobile station 1 at the downlink to the base station controller 4 after performing the handover.

As mentioned above, the base station controller 4 already knows the frame offset and the chip offset at the time0 14. Herein, the frame offset represents the difference between the SFN of the target base station 3 and the CFN of the mobile station 1 and it is defined in the standard TS25. 402 (Release'99) of 3GPP. Also, the SFN is

a frame number of a common control channel of the downlink and has a range of 0 to 4095 and the CFN is a transport channel frame number, having a range of 0 to 255 and is determined after a communication link between the mobile station 1 and a base stations is established.

The base station controller 4 can know the frame offset by receiving the frame offset from the mobile station before the time0 14 in case the mobile station 1 has a dual-mode receiver or analogizing the frame offset from information reported from other base stations. The chip offset is a difference between frame boundary of a transport channel of the mobile station 1 and a frame boundary of a common control channel of the target base station 3 and has a range of 0 to 38399 chips. The mobile station 1 measures the chip offset by using the dual-mode receiver or using the compressed mode in case of a single mode receiver and the measured chip offset transmitted to the base station controller 4. The chip offset is defined in TS25. 402 (Release'99).

Also, at the time0 14, the mobile station 1 has acquired the synchronization of the downlink of the target base station 3 while the target base station 3 has not acquired the synchronization of the uplink.

The base station controller 4, which knows the frame offset, transmits the transport channel frame number (TGCFN) of starting the compressed mode in the uplink of the mobile station 1 after the time0 14, information for a starting slot number of the TG (TGSN), information for the compressed mode pattern (TGL1, TGL2, TGD, TGPL1, TGPL2) and information for a total length of the compressed-mode TGPRC to the mobile station 1 before TGCFN.

Fig. 8 shows parameters for the compressed mode pattern defined in the 3GPP TS25.215. The mobile station 1 transmits the uplink preamble at a time decided by the compressed mode pattern received from the base station controller 4. The mobile station 1 uses an open loop power

control when transmitting the first preamble. That is, the mobile station 1 determines a transmission power of the first preamble by using the intensity of received signals measured at the downlink  $f_2$  of the target base station 3 before the time 14 or a signal to noise rate ( $E_c/I_o$ ) of received signals at the common pilot channel.

Also, the controller of base station 4, which knows the frame offset, transmits a transport channel frame number (TGCFN) of starting uplink compressed mode of the mobile station 1 after the time 14, information for a starting slot number of each TG (TGSN), information of the compressed mode pattern (TGL1, TGL2, TGD, TGPL1, TGPL2), information of total length of the compressed mode (TGPRC), a frame offset, information for a chip offset and a scrambling code number (SCID) to the target base station 3 before the TGCFN 16 in step 16.

After then, the target base station 3 acquires the synchronization of the preamble transmitted from the mobile station 1 by using the frame offset, the chip offset information, the SCID and the compressed mode pattern received from the base station controller 4.

Fig. 9 provides a timing chart illustrating that the target base station 3 decides a searching region for the preamble transmitted from the mobile station 1 by using the information from the base station controller 4.

Referring to Fig. 9, it is assumed that the mobile station 1 has the dual-mode receiver.

At first, the target base station 3 calculates the SFN corresponding to the TGCFN by using the frame offset and a following equation EQ. 1.

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$$\text{SFN mod } 256 = (\text{frame offset} + \text{TGCFN}) \text{ mod } 256 \quad \text{EQ. 1}$$

Since in the equation EQ. 1, the range of the SFN is 4096 and that of the TGCFN is 256, there are 16 SFNs satisfying the equation EQ. 1. For example, if the frame

offset is 67 as shown in Fig. 9, the SFNs become 123, 379, 635, ....

A base station searcher selects an SFN whose value is closest to a frame corresponding to a time of receiving a preamble searching order from the base station controller 4 among the 16 possible SFNs as the SFN corresponding to the TGCFN. Therefore, in Fig. 9, "123" is selected as the SFN corresponding to the TGCFN since the "123" is closest to a time "120", which is a time of receiving the preamble searching order from the base station controller 4. The target base station 3 searches the uplink preamble by setting up a searching region from a time 17, which is  $\beta$  chips away from boundary of a corresponding frame (e.g., 123 frame in Fig. 9), to a time which is "preamble length +  $2\tau_{\max}$ ". Herein,  $\beta$  is defined as follows:

$$\beta = \text{chip offset} + \text{TGSN} \times 2560 + T_o + T_{\text{grd}} \quad \text{EQ. 2}$$

In the equation EQ. 2,  $T_o$  is a difference between a downlink time (DL DPCH<sub>nom</sub>) and an uplink time of the mobile station 1 and it is defined as 1024 chips in the 3GPP standard. As before mentioned  $T_{\text{grd}}$  is a Guard Time before the mobile station 1 transmits the preamble and the  $T_{\text{grd}}$  should be known to the target base station 3.  $\beta$  may be larger or smaller than 38400 chips.

In Fig. 9,  $2\tau_{\max}$  is the maximum round trip delay corresponding to a cell coverage of the target base station 3 and equal to a search window size of the target base station 3. If it is assumed that the chip transmission speed is 3.84 Mcps and the cell coverage is 20 km,  $2\tau_{\max}$  becomes almost 512 chips.

In case the preamble searching is failed, the target base station 3 searches the uplink preamble by setting up the search region from a time 18, which is  $\beta$  chips away from a boundary of a next frame (e.g., 129 frame in Fig. 9)

designated by a compressed mode pattern received from the controller of base station 4, to a time, which is "preamble length +  $2T_{\max}$ ". The target base station 3 repeatedly performs the above-mentioned procedure until the preamble is detected.

The target base station 3 acquires the uplink synchronization by using the configuration of Fig. 9 and reports it to the base station controller 4 in step 19. At this moment, the target base station 3 also transmits the receiving intensity of the preamble (e.g.,  $E_c/I_0$  value) transmitted from the mobile station 1. Then, in step 20, the base station controller 4 instructs the source base station 2, the mobile station 1 and the target base station 3 to perform the handover. At this time, the base station controller 4 transmits a CFN at a time at which the handover starts to the source base station 2, the mobile station 1 and the target base station 3 and further transmits  $OVSF_{\text{target}}$  to be used as a channel spread code of a new downlink in the handover to the mobile station 1.

The mobile station 1, which received the handover instruction from the base station controller 4, stops transmitting the preamble using the compressed mode. Also, the mobile station 1 disconnects the call with the source base station 2 at the CFN received from the base station controller 4 and starts to communicate with the target base station 3 by using a new frequency  $f_2$  ( $f_2'$ ) in step 21. Before starting to the communicate between the target base station 3 and the mobile station 1 at the corresponding CFN, the uplink and the downlink have been already synchronized by the method of the present invention and, therefore, a call disconnection there between does not occur.

Fig. 10 is a diagram illustrating a signaling procedure between the mobile station 1, the source base station 2, the target base station 3 and a base station controller 4 during performing the hard handover in case that the frame offset is known to the base station

controller 4 and the target base station 3 transmits the AI for the synchronization acquisition for the uplink to the mobile station 1.

In Fig. 10, it is assumed that the base station controller 4 knows the frame offset and the target base station 3 transmits the AI through the downlink. In Fig. 10, at a time  $t_0$ , the mobile station 1 and the source base station 2 are communicating with each other through  $f_1$  ( $f_1'$ ), the target base station 3 has resources at the  $f_2$  ( $f_2'$ ) link to support the current mobile station 1; the base station controller 4 knows the frame offset and chip offset and has received  $\text{OVSF}_{\text{target}}$  from the target base station 3; the mobile station 1 has acquired already the synchronization of the downlink of the target base station 3; and the target base station 3 does not acquire the synchronization of the uplink yet.

The signaling procedure of Fig. 10 is similar to that of Fig. 7 but the base station controller 4 transmits not only parameters related to a compressed mode pattern but also  $\text{OVSF}_{\text{target}}$  code information to be used for the downlink in the handover, when the base station controller 4 instructs the mobile station 1 to transmit an uplink preamble in step 22. Also, after acquiring the uplink synchronization, in step 22, the target base station 3 transmits the AI for the synchronization through the downlink by using a configuration shown in Fig. 11.

When transmitting the AI, the target base station 3 uses an  $\text{OVSF}_{\text{target}}$  code as a channel spread code, wherein the  $\text{OVSF}_{\text{target}}$  code is identical to the  $\text{OVSF}_{\text{target}}$  code sent when instructing the mobile station 1 to transmit the uplink preamble in the step 22, and the mobile station 1 uses the  $\text{OVSF}_{\text{target}}$  when demodulating the AI.

In a method shown in Fig. 10, in which the target base station 3 transmits the AI in case the base station controller 4 knows the frame offset, the procedure of searching the uplink preamble performed by the target base

station 3 is identical to a method shown in Fig. 1 in which the target base station 3 does not transmit the AI.

Fig. 11 shows an example that the target base station 3 succeeds in detecting a preamble at a second time after failing to detect preamble at a first time, wherein the preamble is transmitted from the mobile station, having a single-mode receiver.

The target base station 3 transmits the AI after succeeding in detecting the uplink preamble, and the AI is transmitted at a second point 24, which is  $\gamma$  chips away from a first point,  $\beta$  chips away from a boundary of a frame designated by the compressed mode pattern, wherein the designated frame is a 129 frame in Fig. 11. In here,  $\beta$  is defined in the equation EQ. 2 and  $\gamma$  should satisfy a following equation EQ. 3. The  $\gamma$  has to be known to the target base station 3 and the mobile station 1 and, therefore, this should be newly defined in the 3GPP standard.

$$\gamma > 2T_{\max} + T_{\text{pre}} \quad \text{EQ. 3}$$

The mobile station 1 demodulates the AI at times, at which the mobile station is expected to receive the AI, such as 25 and 26 in Fig. 11, wherein the mobile station 1 has known  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  and acquired a frame boundary 27 of signals received from the target base station 3. In case the mobile station has the single-mode receiver, as like in Fig. 11, the compressed mode of downlink is used. The mobile station 1, which received the AI does not transmit the preamble any more. If it fails to detect the AI, the mobile station 1 re-transmits the preamble in a next compressed mode region. After transmitting the preamble, if the preamble is detected again in a next compressed mode, the target base station 3 re-transmits the AI.

The target base station 3 detecting the preamble

reports the detection of the preamble to the base station controller 4 and then the base station controller 4 instructs the source base station 2, the mobile station 1 and the target base station 3 to perform the handover. At this moment, the base station controller 4 transmits the CFN at a point of the handover started to the source base station 2, the mobile station 1 and the target base station 3. The mobile station 1, which received the handover instruction from the base station controller 4, disconnects communication with the source base station 2 at the CFN and starts to communicate with the target base station 3 by using the new frequency  $f_2$  ( $f_2'$ ). Before starting to the communicate with the target base station 3 and the mobile station 1 at corresponding CFN, synchronization with the uplink and downlink is acquired by using the method of the present invention and, therefore, the call disconnection there between does not occur.

In the W-CDMA FDD standard (Release' 99) of the 3GPP, if the base station controller 4 does not know the frame offset, which is a difference between the SFN of the target base station 3 and the CFN of the mobile station 1, when performing the handover, the mobile station 1 disconnects the established frequency completely and re-acquires the SFN of the target base station 3 through a new frequency for performing the hard handover. Therefore, at least 50 msec of additional call disconnection may occur between the mobile station 1 and the target base station 3.

For the case that the base station controller 4 does not know the frame offset, the handover method of the present invention forces the base station controller to know the frame offset before performing the handover by using the AI transmitted from the target base station 3 to the mobile station 1. This will be explained in detail with reference to Fig. 12.

Fig. 12 shows a signaling procedure between the mobile station 1, the source base station 2, the target

base station 3 and the base station controller 4 during performing the hard handover in case that the base station controller 4 does not know the frame offset.

In Fig. 12, it is assumed that the base station controller 4 does not know the frame offset. At time0 28 in Fig. 12, the mobile station 1 and the source base station 2 are communicating with each other through the frequency  $f_1$  ( $f_1'$ ); the target base station 3 has resources at the  $f_2$  ( $f_2'$ ) link to support the mobile station 1; the base station controller 4 knows the chip offset but does not know the frame offset, and has received  $\text{OVSF}_{\text{target}}$  from the target base station 3; the mobile station 1 has already acquired the synchronization of the downlink of the target base station 3; and the target base station 3 does not acquire the synchronization of the uplink yet.

That is, at time0 28, the mobile station 1 and the source base station 2 are communicating with each other through the frequencies  $f_1$  (downlink) and  $f_1'$  (uplink); the target base station 3 has reported to the base station controller 4 that there are resources at the  $f_2$  ( $f_2'$ ) link to support the mobile station 1; and an orthogonal variable spreading factor (OVSF) code of the downlink has been already reported to the base station controller 4, wherein the OVSF code will be used in the downlink by the mobile station 1 after the handover performed.

As mentioned above, the base station controller 4 knows the chip offset but does not know the frame offset at time0 28.

The signaling procedure shown in Fig. 12 is similar to that in Fig. 10. However, the base station controller 4 does not transmit the frame offset information to the target base station 3 when instructing the target base station 3 to search an uplink preamble in step 30. It is because the base station controller 4 does not know the frame offset information.

The target base station 3, which received the

preamble searching instruction in the step 30, performs the preamble searching process for a corresponding region of the frame from the moment of receiving the preamble searching order. This is illustrated in Fig. 13.

5        Since the target base station 3 does not know an SFN of a frame through which the mobile station 1 transmits the preamble but know  $\beta$  being information for a slot at which the preamble starts, the target base station 3 sets up searching regions (38, 39, 40,...) from a boundary of each  
10 frame to a point, which is  $2\tau_{\max}$  away from an offset of  $\beta \bmod 38400$  and searches the preamble. In here, " $\bmod 38400$ " is used because, as mentioned,  $\beta$  may be larger than 38400.

The target base station 3, which succeeded in searching the preamble, transmits the AI to the mobile  
15 station 1 through the downlink, and, at the same time, reports the acquisition of the uplink synchronization to the base station controller 4 in step 33. At this time, the SFN corresponding to the AI is also transmitted. After then, the mobile station 1, which received the AI from the  
20 target base station 3, transmits a CFN of the frame corresponding to the received AI to the base station controller 4 in step 34. At this time, the base station controller 4 calculates the frame offset in step 35 by using the SFN received from the target base station 3 and  
25 the CFN information received from the mobile station 1 for the AI transceiving time.

Figs. 14 and 15 show a procedure of calculating the frame offset performed in the base station controller 4 by using the SFN information received from the target base  
30 station 3 and the CFN information received from the mobile station 1.

After calculating  $(\beta + \tau) \bmod 38400$ , if the calculated value is smaller than the chip offset, the base station controller 4 determines the value of the frame offset as  
35  $(\text{SFN}-\text{CFN}-1) \bmod 256$  and, if otherwise, decides the value of

the frame offset as  $(\text{SFN}-\text{CFN}) \bmod 256$ . This is shown in an equation EQ. 4.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{frame offset} &= (\text{SFN}-\text{CFN}-1) \bmod 256 \quad \text{for } (\beta + \tau) \bmod 38400 < \text{chip offset} \\ \text{frame offset} &= (\text{SFN}-\text{CFN}) \bmod 256 \quad \text{for } (\beta + \tau) \bmod 38400 \geq \text{chip offset} \end{aligned}$$

EQ. 4

When transmitting the AI, the target base station 3 uses the  $\text{OVSF}_{\text{target}}$  code, which is identical to the  $\text{OVSF}_{\text{target}}$  used when sending the uplink preamble transmitting instruction in the step 22 to the mobile station 1, as a channel spread code and the mobile station 1 uses the same  $\text{OVSF}_{\text{target}}$  when demodulating the AI.

After calculating the frame offset, the base station controller 4 instructs the source base station 2, the mobile station 1 and the target base station 3 to perform the handover in steps 36 and 37. At this time, the base station controller 4 provides the mobile station 1 with the CFN in which the handover is performed and, in turn, the mobile station 1 disconnects the current communication link with the source base station 2 at the CFN and starts to communicate with the target base station 3 through a new frequency  $f_2$  ( $f_2'$ ).

The base station controller 4 transmits the calculated frame offset and the CFN at which the handover is performed to the target base station 3 in step 37. At this time, the target base station 3 calculates an SFN corresponding to the CFN at which the handover is performed by using the frame offset received from the base station controller 4 and receives an uplink DPCH at the same time transmitting, a downlink DPCH from the moment corresponding to the calculated SFN in step 38.

As mentioned above, although the base station controller 4 does not know the frame offset, the handover

method of the present invention forces the base station controller 4 to know the frame offset before performing the handover by using the AI transmitted from the target base station 3 to the mobile station 1 and transmits the frame offset the target base station 3 together with the handover instruction, so that, it is possible to perform the seamless inter-frequency hard handover.

Fig. 16 shows a signaling procedure of a method using two classes of preambles and two classes of AIs in each of the mobile station 1 and the base station to minimize false handover instruction given by the base station controller 4 by minimizing the false detection probability of the mobile station 1 and the target base station 3 in case the base station controller does not know the frame offset.

The mobile station 1, which received a preamble transmitting instruction from the base station controller 4 transmits the preamble<sub>1</sub> through the frequency  $f_2'$  by using the uplink compressed mode in step 41. At this time, the target base station 3, which received the preamble searching instruction from the base station controller 4 searches the preamble<sub>1</sub> according to the above-mentioned procedure described in Fig. 13. After succeeding in searching the preamble<sub>1</sub>, the target base station 3 transmits an AI<sub>1</sub>, which is an acknowledgement for succeeding in searching the preamble<sub>1</sub>, the frequency  $f_2$  in step 42. And then, the mobile station 1 detects the AI<sub>1</sub>, which is transmitted to the frequency  $f_2$ , by using the downlink compressed mode or the dual-mode receiver and, in turn, transmits a preamble<sub>2</sub> to a frequency  $f_2'$  at a next compressed frame in step 43.

After transmitting the preamble<sub>2</sub>, the target base station 3 detects the preamble<sub>2</sub> transmits an AI<sub>2</sub>, which is an acknowledgement for achieving to detect the preamble<sub>2</sub>, to the mobile station 1, and reports the acquisition of the uplink synchronization to the base station controller 4 at the same time of notifying an SFN through which the AI<sub>2</sub> is

transmitted to the base station controller 4 in step 45.

The mobile station 1 detects the  $AI_2$  received through the frequency  $f_2$  by using the downlink compressed mode or the dual-mode receiver and reports the detection of  $AI_2$  to the base station controller 4 at the same time of notifying, 5 CFN through which the  $AI_2$  is also received to the base station controller 4 in step 46. And then, the base station controller 4 calculates the frame offset by using the equation EQ. 4 with the SFN transmitted from the target 10 base station 3 and the CFN transmitted from the mobile station 1 and invokes the source base station 2, the target base station 3 and the mobile station 1 to perform the handover in the steps 36 and 37. At this moment, the calculated frame offset is transmitted to the target base 15 station 3. Steps after transmitting the calculated frame offset are same as the steps in Fig. 12.

Fig. 17 shows an example of an AI transmission of a base station and a preamble transmission of the mobile station 1 when the method in Fig. 16 is used.

20 The mobile station 1 uses an open loop power  $P_0$  to transmit a preamble<sub>1</sub> at the first time and in case of failing to receive the  $AI_1$ , increases the power up to  $P_1$  to re-transmit the preamble<sub>1</sub>. In case of failing to receive the  $AI_1$ , the above mentioned steps are performed repeatedly 25 and in case of achieving to receive the  $AI_1$ , a preamble<sub>2</sub> is transmitted by using a power identical to the power by which the preamble<sub>1</sub> is thereby transmitted.

When using the method described in Fig. 16, in case that the base station controller 4 does not know the frame 30 offset, a transmission cycle of the preamble of the mobile station 1 has to be constant. "T" in Fig. 17 represents the transmission cycle of the preamble. That is, the base station controller 4, which does not know the frame offset, should transmit a compressed mode pattern satisfying by the 35 above requirement to the mobile station 1 and the target base station 3.

Fig. 18 is a flowchart explaining operations of the mobile station and the base station, which use the method of Fig. 16.

At first, the mobile station 1, which received a  
5 preamble transmission instruction from the base station controller 4 in step 29, transmits the preamble<sub>1</sub> by using the uplink compressed mode in step 41 and then, detects the AI<sub>1</sub> in step 48. In the step 48, if the AI<sub>1</sub> is not detected, the mobile station 1 re-transmits the preamble<sub>1</sub> in the step  
10 41, after increasing the power as much as  $\Delta$  in step 47. On the other hand, if the AI<sub>1</sub> is detected, at a next compressed mode, the mobile station 1 transmits the preamble<sub>2</sub> by using a power identical to the power by which the preamble<sub>1</sub> is finally transmitted in step 43.

15 After transmitting the preamble<sub>2</sub>, if the detection of the AI<sub>2</sub> is achieved in step 49, the mobile station 1 transmits a CFN at which the AI<sub>2</sub> is received to the base station controller 4 in step of 46 and, if the detection of the AI<sub>2</sub> is failed in the step of 49, the mobile station 1  
20 notices the failure of detecting the AI<sub>2</sub> to the base station controller 4 in step 50.

Meanwhile, the target base station 3, which received a preamble search instruction from the base station controller 4 in step 30, searches the preamble<sub>1</sub> in every  
25 search region in step 51 by using the procedure of Fig. 13 and the target base station 3 transmits the AI<sub>1</sub> for the search region, at which the preamble<sub>1</sub> is detected, to the mobile station 1 in step 42. Therefore, the AI<sub>1</sub> may be transmitted more than one time during the T in Fig. 17. In  
30 step 52, the target base station 3 detects the preamble<sub>2</sub> from a next expected point corresponding to the search region at which the AI<sub>1</sub> is transmitted in step 52. At the step 52, if the preamble<sub>2</sub> is detected, the AI<sub>2</sub> is transmitted to the mobile station 1 and the searching  
35 process is terminated. And a SFN, at which the AI<sub>1</sub> is transmitted, is transmitted to the base station controller.

If the preamble<sub>1</sub> or the preamble<sub>2</sub> are not detected, the above-mentioned procedures are performed repeatedly.

The base station controller calculates a frame offset value when it receives both of the CFN and SFN from the mobile station 1 and the base station and produces a handover instruction. In case that the base station controller receives a message of the failure to detect the AI<sub>2</sub> from the mobile station 1, does not receive the SFN for a certain duration after receiving the CFN, does not receive the CFN a predetermined duration after receiving the SFN, or receives no information for a time of TGPRC from the target base station 3 and the mobile station 1, the above-mentioned all steps are preformed again.

The above-mentioned steps of the method of the present invention can be implemented as a program and can be stored in a computer readable recording medium such as CD-ROM, RAM, ROM, floppy disk, hard disk and magneto-optical disk.

The present invention, as mentioned above, transmits a preamble (or a pilot), which is direct sequence spread to a new frequency for a short time by using an uplink compressed mode or a similar method to the uplink compressed mode before a mobile station completely disconnects a currently established communication in an inter-frequency hard handover situation described in Fig. 1. As a result, the present invention makes the seamless inter-frequency hard handover possible by allowing the target base station to acquire the uplink synchronization before the mobile station completely disconnects the currently established communication. Furthermore, in case that the base station controller 4 does not know the frame offset, which is a difference between the SFN of the target base station and the CFN of the mobile station, the present invention can prevent a call disconnection by forcing the network to know the frame offset by using an AI, which is transmitted through a downlink by using a new frequency

from the target base station, just before performing the hard handover.

While the present invention has been described with respect to certain preferred embodiments, it will be  
5 apparent to those skilled in the art that various changes  
and modifications may be made without departing from the  
scope of the invention as defined in the following claims.

Claims:

1. A method for performing seamless inter-frequency hard handover in a radio communication system, comprising  
5 the steps of:

a) a mobile station, disconnecting a first uplink carrier frequency used for communication, transmitting a direct sequence spread preamble signal through a second uplink carrier frequency for a short time, and continuously  
10 performing the communication through the first uplink carrier frequency;

b) a target base station, acquiring an uplink synchronization of the mobile station by using the direct sequence spread preamble; and

15 c) performing the hard handover by using the uplink synchronization.

2. The method as recited in claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

20 d) the target base station, after acquiring the uplink synchronization of the preamble, transmitting an AI as an acknowledgment of the acquisition of the uplink synchronization by using a new downlink frequency; and

e) the mobile station, detecting the AI.

25 3. The method as recited in claim 2, further comprising the step of f) re-transmitting the preamble by increasing a transmission power if the mobile station does not receive the AI from the target base station.

30 4. The method as recited in claim 2, further comprising the step of f) in case a base station controller does not know a frame offset, which is a difference between a connection frame number (CFN) of the mobile station and a  
35 system frame number (SFN) of the target base station, calculating the frame offset by using the SFN used for

transmitting the AI and a CFN used for receiving the AI, which are transmitted from the target base station and the mobile station, respectively, and transmitting the calculated frame offset to the target base station.

5

5. The method as recited in claim 1, further comprising the step of d) in case a base station controller knows a frame offset, the target base station, acquiring the uplink synchronization by using the preamble and reporting the acquisition of the uplink synchronization only to the base station controller.

6. The method as recited in claim 5, wherein the step a) includes the steps of:

15 a1) the base station controller, transmitting a transport channel frame number (TGCFN), at which the mobile station starts an uplink preamble transmission, a slot number (TGSN) and compressed mode pattern parameters, TGL1, TGL2, TGD, TGPL1, TGPL2 and TGPRC, to the mobile station after a time0 at which the mobile station is communicating with a source base station through the first carrier frequency and acquires the synchronization of a new downlink, the target base station has resources to support the mobile station but does not acquire the uplink synchronization and the base station controller knows the frame offset and a chip offset; and

20 a2) the mobile station, transmitting the preamble during a transmission gap (TG) of a corresponding compressed frame through the second uplink carrier frequency by using compressed mode information,

30 the step b) including the steps of:

b1) the base station controller, transmitting the TGCFN, the TGSN, the mode parameters, TGL1, TGL2, TGD, TGPL1, TGPL2 and TGPRC, a scrambling code identification (SCID), the frame offset and the chip offset to the target base station, thereby allowing the target base station to

search the preamble transmitted from the mobile station in a preset time;

b2) the target base station, searching the preamble by using the compressed mode information, the frame offset, the chip offset and the SCID; and

b3) the target base station, after achieving the preamble searching, reporting the success of searching the preamble to the base station controller by the target base station, and

10 the step c) including the steps of:

c1) the base station controller, instructing the source base station and the mobile station to perform the handover and at the same time, transmitting orthogonal variable spreading factor (OVSF) information, which is used for establishing a new link, a transport channel frame number, of the mobile station, at which the handover is performed, CFN and information for an uplink transmission power, which is used by the mobile station just after the handover is performed;

c2) the base station controller, instructing the target base station to perform the handover and at the same time, transmitting the CFN at which the handover is performed; and

25 c3) the mobile station and the target base station, establishing communication there between through the new link at the CFN.

7. The method as recited in claim 1, further comprising the step of d) in case a base station controller knows a frame offset, the target base station, transmitting an AI through a new downlink of the second carrier frequency after acquiring the uplink synchronization by using the preamble and reporting the acquisition of the uplink synchronization the base station controller.

8. The method as recited in claim 7, wherein the step a) includes the steps of:

5 a1) the base station controller, transmitting a transport channel frame number (TGCFN), at which the mobile station starts an uplink preamble transmission, a slot number (TGSN), compressed mode pattern parameters, TGL1, TGL2, TGD, TGPL1, TGPL2 and TGPRC, and orthogonal variable spreading factor (OVSF) code information to be used as a channel spread code of the AI through the new downlink to  
10 the mobile station after a time0 at which the mobile station is communicating with a source base station through the first carrier frequency and acquires the synchronization of a new downlink, the target base station has resources to support the mobile station but does not  
15 acquire the uplink synchronization and the base station controller knows the frame offset and a chip offset; and

a2) the mobile station, transmitting the preamble during a transmission gap (TG) of a corresponding compressed frame through the second uplink carrier  
20 frequency by using compressed mode information,

the step b) including the steps of:

b1) the base station controller, transmitting the TGCFN, the TGSN, the compressed mode parameters, TGL1, TGL2, TGD, TGPL1, TGPL2 and TGPRC, a scrambling code  
25 identification (SCID), the frame offset and the chip offset to the target base station, thereby allowing the target base station to search the preamble transmitted from the mobile station is a preset time;

b2) the target base station, searching the preamble by  
30 using the compressed mode information, the frame offset, the chip offset and the SCID;

b3) the target base station, after achieving the preamble searching, transmitting an AI spread to the OVSF through the new downlink as a response of the success of  
35 searching the preamble; and

b4) the target base station, after achieving the

preamble searching, reporting the success of searching the preamble to the base station controller, and

the step c) including the steps of:

5 c1) the base station controller, instructing the source base station and the mobile station to perform the handover and at the same time, transmitting a connection frame number (CFN) of the mobile station, at which the handover is performed, and information for an uplink transmission power, which is used by the mobile station  
10 just after the handover is performed;

c2) the base station controller, instructing the target station to perform handover and at the same time, transmitting the CFN at which the handover is performed; and

15 c3) the mobile station and the target base station, establishing communication there between through a new link at the CFN, wherein the OVFSF code, which is used for transmitting the AI, is used for a communication channel of the new downlink.

20

9. The method as recited in claim 2, wherein, if the mobile station employs a single-mode receiver, a last frame of the first carrier frequency for the communication established between the mobile station and a source base  
25 station and a first frame after the preamble is transmitted to the target base station are operated as compressed frames and, between the two frames, there is a guard time for a frequency conversion of the mobile station.

30 10. The method as recited in claim 4, wherein the step

a) includes the steps of:

a1) for making the base station controller know the frame offset just before instructing the mobile station and the target base station to perform the handover, the base  
35 station controller, transmitting a transport channel frame number (TGCFN), at which the mobile station starts an

uplink preamble transmission, a slot number (TGSN), compressed mode pattern parameters, TGL1, TGL2, TGD, TGPL1, TGPL2 and TGPRC, and an orthogonal variable spreading factor (OVSF) code information to be used as a channel spread code of the AI through a new downlink to the mobile station after a time0, at which, the mobile station is communicating with a source base station through the first carrier frequency and acquires the synchronization of the new downlink, the target base station has resources to support the mobile station but does not acquire the uplink synchronization and the base station controller knows a chip offset but does not know the frame offset; and

a2) the mobile station, transmitting the preamble during a transmission gap (TG) of a corresponding compressed frame through the second uplink carrier frequency by using compressed mode information,

the step b) including the steps of:

b1) the base station controller, transmitting TGCFN, the TGSN, the compressed mode parameters TGL1, TGL2, TGD, TGPL1, TGPL2 and TGPRC, a scrambling code identification (SCID) and a chip offset to the target base station, thereby allowing the target base station to search the preamble transmitted from the mobile station in a preset time;

b2) the target base station, searching the preamble in each frame by using the compressed mode information, the chip offset and the SCID from directly after the target base station receives a preamble search instruction from the base station controller;

b3) the target base station, after achieving the preamble searching, transmitting an AI spreaded by the OVSF through the new downlink as a response of the success of searching the preamble search to the mobile station;

b4) the target base station, reporting an SFN of the target base station, which transmits the AI, to the base station controller; and

b5) the mobile station, reporting a CFN of the mobile station, at which the AI is detected, to the target base station after succeeding to detect the AI and stopping transmitting the preamble, and

5 the step c) including the steps of:

c1) the base station controller, instructing the source base station and the mobile station to perform the handover and at the same time, transmitting a connection frame number (CFN) of the mobile station, at which the  
10 handover is performed, and information for an uplink transmission power, which is used by the mobile station just after the handover is performed;

c2) the base station controller, instructing the target station to perform the handover and, at the same  
15 time, transmitting the CFN of the mobile station, at which the handover is performed, and the frame offset to the target base station; and

c3) the mobile station and the target base station, establishing communication there between through a new link  
20 at the CFN, wherein the OVFS code, which is used for transmitting the AI, is used for a communication channel of the new downlink.

11. A method for performing a seamless inter-frequency  
25 hard handover in a radio communication system in case that a base station controller (or a radio network) dose not know a frame offset, which is a difference between a connection frame number (CFN) of a mobile station and a system frame number (SFN) of a target base station,  
30 comprising the steps of:

a) the mobile station, completely disconnecting a first uplink carrier frequency used for communication, transmitting a direct sequence spread preamble (or pilot) through a second uplink carrier frequency for a short time,  
35 and continuously performing the communication through the first uplink carrier frequency;

b) the target base station, acquiring an uplink synchronization of the mobile station by using the preamble before performing the hard handover;

5 c) the target base station, after acquiring the uplink synchronization, transmitting a direct sequence spread AI as a response for the acquisition of the uplink synchronization for a short time through a new downlink frequency;

d) the mobile station, detecting the AI;

10 e) the base station controller, calculating a frame offset by using the SFN, which is used for transmitting the AI and the CFN, which is used for receiving the AI, and transmitting the calculated frame offset to the target base station; and

15 f) the base station controller, instructing the mobile station and the target base station to perform the handover.

12. The method as recited in claim 11, wherein the method uses an orthogonal variable spreading factor (OVSF)  
20 code, which is used in a communication channel of the downlink when hard handover is performed through a new link, as a channel spreading code of the AI in case that the target base station transmits the AI as the response for the acquisition of the uplink synchronization through the  
25 new downlink frequency.

13. The method as recited in claim 12, wherein the target base station transmits the AI at least more than one time to increase the probability of detecting the AI of the  
30 mobile station.

14. The method as recited in claim 11, wherein the mobile station uses an uplink compressed mode pattern for the inter-frequency hard handover.

35

15. The method as recited in claim 14, wherein the

mobile station uses a scrambling code operating in a normal mode when transmitting the preamble while using the uplink compressed mode pattern for the inter-frequency hard handover.

5

16. The method as recited in claim 11, wherein the occurrence of false handover instruction by the base station controller is minimized by classifying the AI to a first AI (AI<sub>1</sub>) and a second AI (AI<sub>2</sub>), and the preamble to a first preamble (preamble<sub>1</sub>) and a second preamble (preamble<sub>2</sub>) for decreasing the false detection probability of the target base station and the mobile station in case the base station controller does not know the frame offset.

17. The method as recited in claim 16, wherein the AI<sub>1</sub> and AI<sub>2</sub> are distinguished with each other according to a binary orthogonal transform method using an orthogonal code.

18. The method as recited in claim 16, wherein the preamble<sub>1</sub> and the preamble<sub>2</sub> use an identical scrambling code, and are distinguished with each other according to a binary orthogonal transform method using a orthogonal code.

19. The method as recited in claim 11, wherein the mobile station performs a coherent demodulation to detect the AI by using a common pilot channel (CPICH) transmitted through the frequency through which the AI is transmitted.

20. The method as recited in claim 11, wherein the target base station stores signals received during a transmission gap (TG) of a compressed mode, at which the mobile station transmits the preamble, and then searches the preamble by using signals stored in a time, which the mobile station does not transmit the preamble.

35

21. The method as recited in claim 16, wherein the

step c) includes the steps of:

c1) the target base station, transmitting the first AI (AI<sub>1</sub>) to the mobile station through the new downlink frequency as a response for the success of searching the first preamble;

c2) the target base station, detecting the second preamble (preamble<sub>2</sub>) in a next compressed frame after transmitting the first AI (AI<sub>1</sub>);

c3) the target base station, transmitting the second AI (AI<sub>2</sub>) to the mobile station when detecting the second preamble (preamble<sub>2</sub>), reporting a success of acquiring the uplink synchronization to the base station controller and at the same time of noticing a SFN at which the second AI (AI<sub>2</sub>) is transmitted; and

c4) the target base station, detecting the first preamble again when it failed to detect the second preamble (preamble<sub>2</sub>),

the step d) including the steps of:

d1) the mobile station, transmitting the second preamble (preamble<sub>2</sub>) in the next compressed frame with the same power as used before when succeeding to detect the first AI (AI<sub>1</sub>) and transmitting the first preamble (preamble<sub>1</sub>) again when failing to detect the first AI (AI<sub>1</sub>);

d2) the mobile station, reporting the detection of the second AI (AI<sub>2</sub>) to the base station controller in case that the mobile station is success to detect the second AI (AI<sub>2</sub>) after transmitting the second preamble (preamble<sub>2</sub>) and, at the same time, transmitting a CFN, at which the second AI (AI<sub>2</sub>) is detected to the base station controller; and

d3) the mobile station, reporting the failure of detecting the second AI (AI<sub>2</sub>) to the base station controller in case that the mobile station fails to detect the second AI (AI<sub>2</sub>), after transmitting the second preamble (preamble<sub>2</sub>),

the step e) including the steps of:

e1) the base station controller, calculating the

frame offset when it received the CFN and the SFN from the mobile station and the target base station, respectively;

e2) the base station controller, instructing a home base station and the mobile station to perform the handover and, at the same time, transmitting the CFN of the mobile station, which performs the handover, and information for an uplink transmission power to be used by the mobile station directly after performing the handover; and

e3) the base station controller, instructing the target base station to perform the handover and, at the same time, transmitting the frame offset and the CFN of the mobile station, which performs the handover, and

the step f) including the steps of:

f1) establishing a new communication link between the mobile station and the target base station at the CFN, wherein a downlink of the new communication link uses an orthogonal variable spreading factor (OVSF) code, which is used in transmitting the AI; and

f2) repeating the steps C1) to e3) in case that the base station controller receives a message of failing to detect the AI<sub>2</sub> from the mobile station, does not receive the SFN for a certain time after receiving the CFN, does not receive the CFN for a preset time after receiving the SFN, or does not receive any information from the mobile station and the target base station until a predetermined time is expired.

22. A computer readable record medium for storing instructions for executing seamless inter-frequency handover, comprising the functions of:

a) a mobile station, disconnecting a first uplink carrier frequency used for communication, transmitting a direct sequence spread preamble signal through a second uplink carrier frequency for a short time, and continuously performing the communication through the first uplink carrier frequency;

b) a target base station, acquiring an uplink synchronization of the mobile station by using the direct sequence spread preamble; and

5 c) performing the hard handover by using the uplink synchronization.

23. The computer readable record medium as recited in claim 22, further comprising the functions of:

10 d) the target base station, after acquiring the uplink synchronization of the preamble, transmitting an AI as an acknowledgment of the acquisition of the uplink synchronization by using a new downlink frequency; and

e) the mobile station, detecting the AI.

15 24. The computer readable record medium as recited in claim 23, further comprising the function of f) re-transmitting the preamble by increasing a transmission power if the mobile station does not receive the AI from the target base station.

20

25 25. The computer readable record medium as recited in claim 22, further comprising the function of d) forcing the base station controller to know a frame offset just before the base station controller (or a radio network) instructs the mobile station and the target base station to perform the handover in case that the base station controller does not know the frame offset, which is a difference between a connection frame number (CFN) of the mobile station and the a system frame number (SFN) of the target base station, 30 thereby preventing an additional call disconnection.

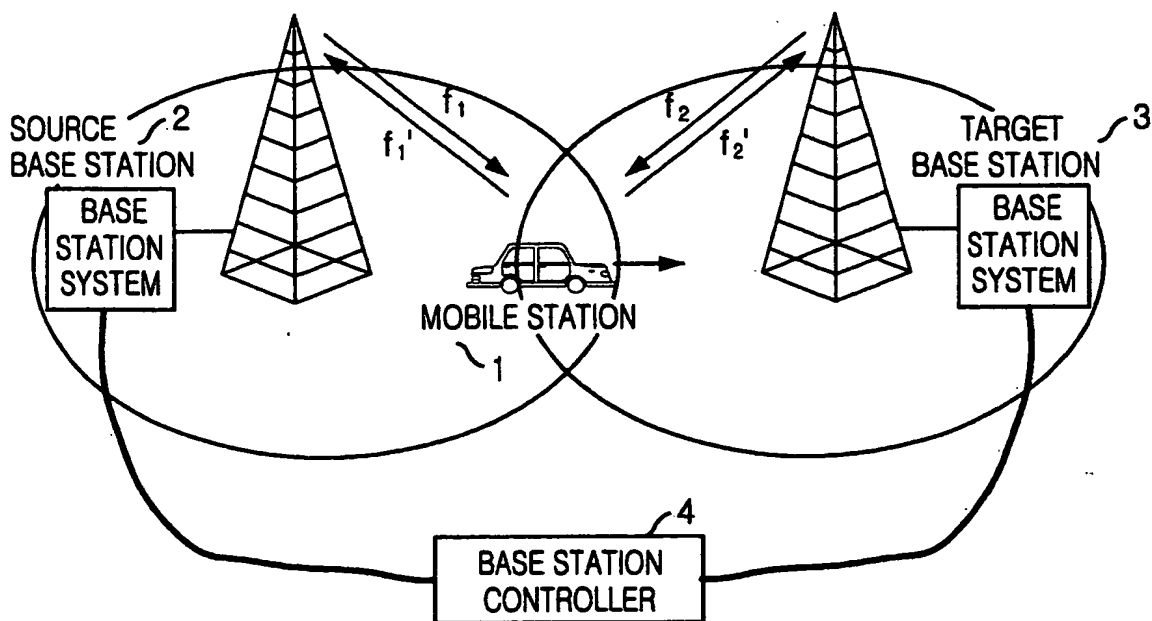
35 26. The computer readable record medium as recited in claim 22, further comprising the function of d) in case a base station controller knows a frame offset, the target base station, acquiring the uplink synchronization by using the preamble and reporting the acquisition of the uplink

synchronization only to the base station controller.

27. The computer readable record medium as recited in claim 22, further comprising the function of d) in case a  
5 base station controller knows a frame offset, the target base station, transmitting an AI through a new downlink of the second carrier frequency after acquiring the uplink synchronization by using the preamble and reporting the acquisition of the uplink synchronization the base station  
10 controller.

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FIG. 1



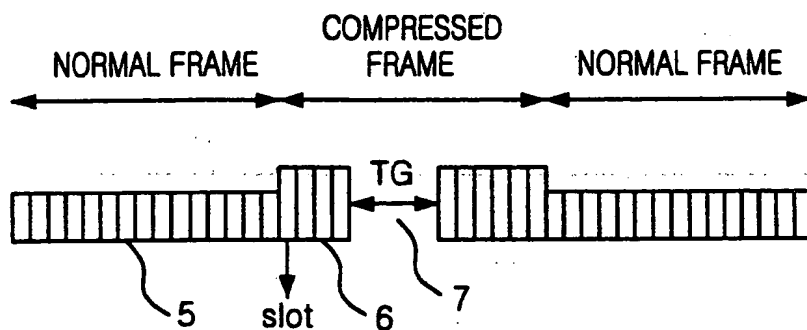
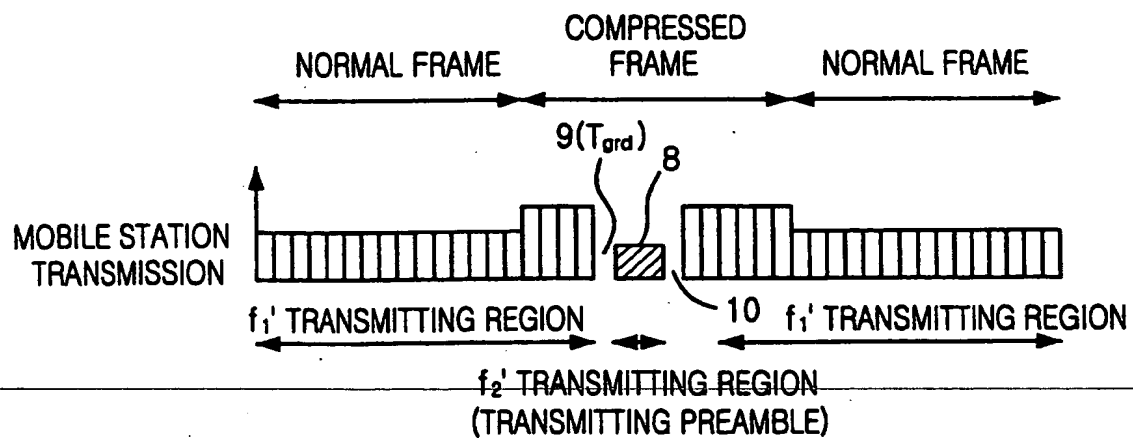
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FIG. 2

FIG. 3



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FIG. 4

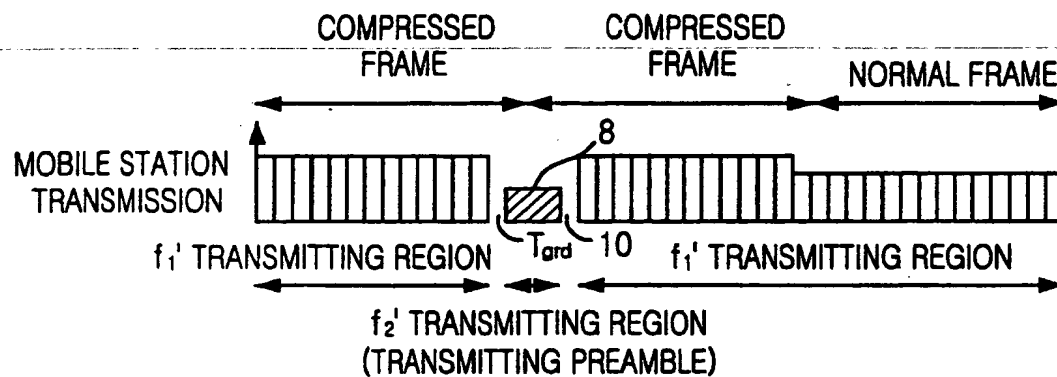
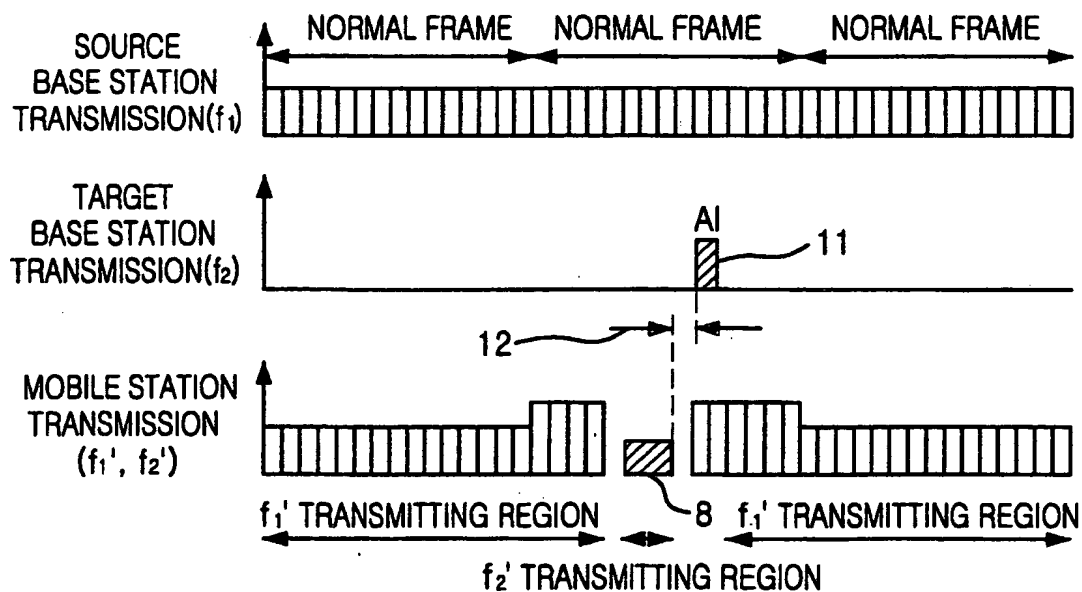
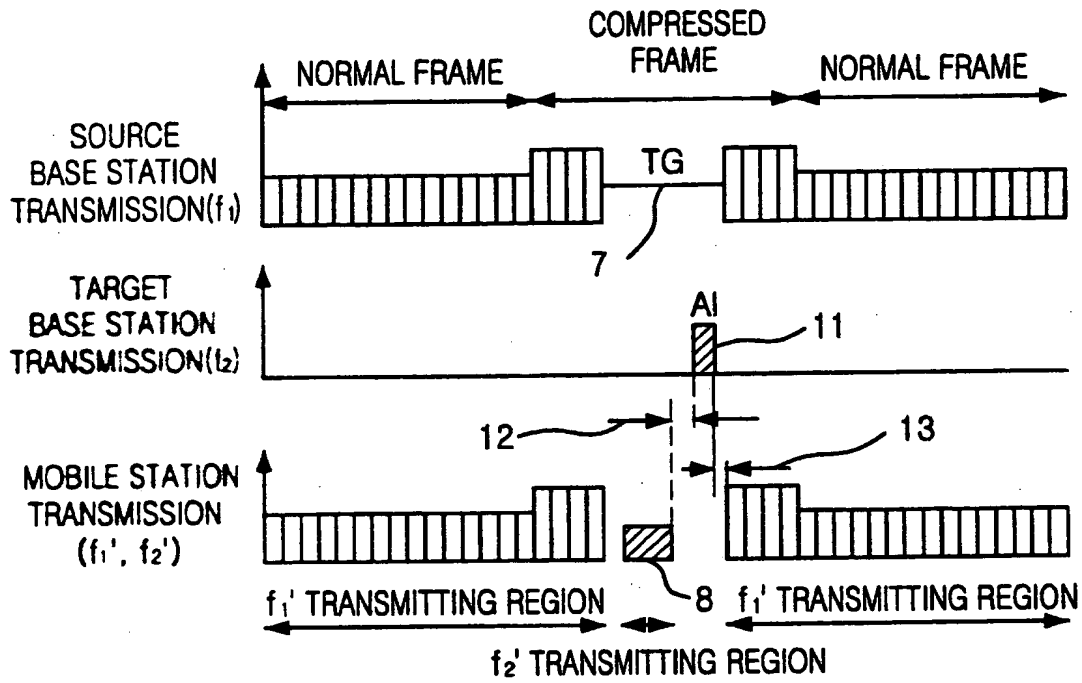


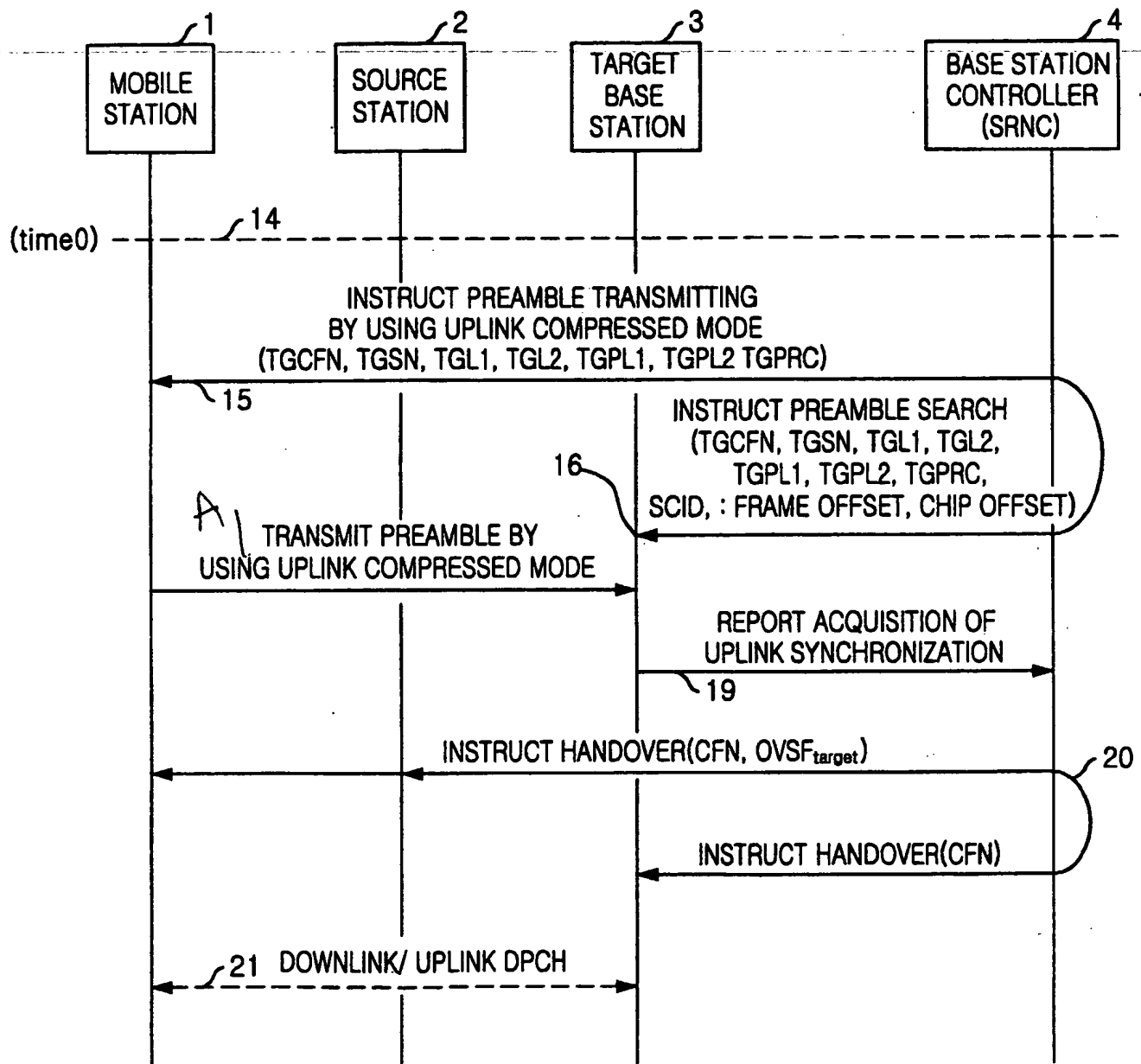
FIG. 5



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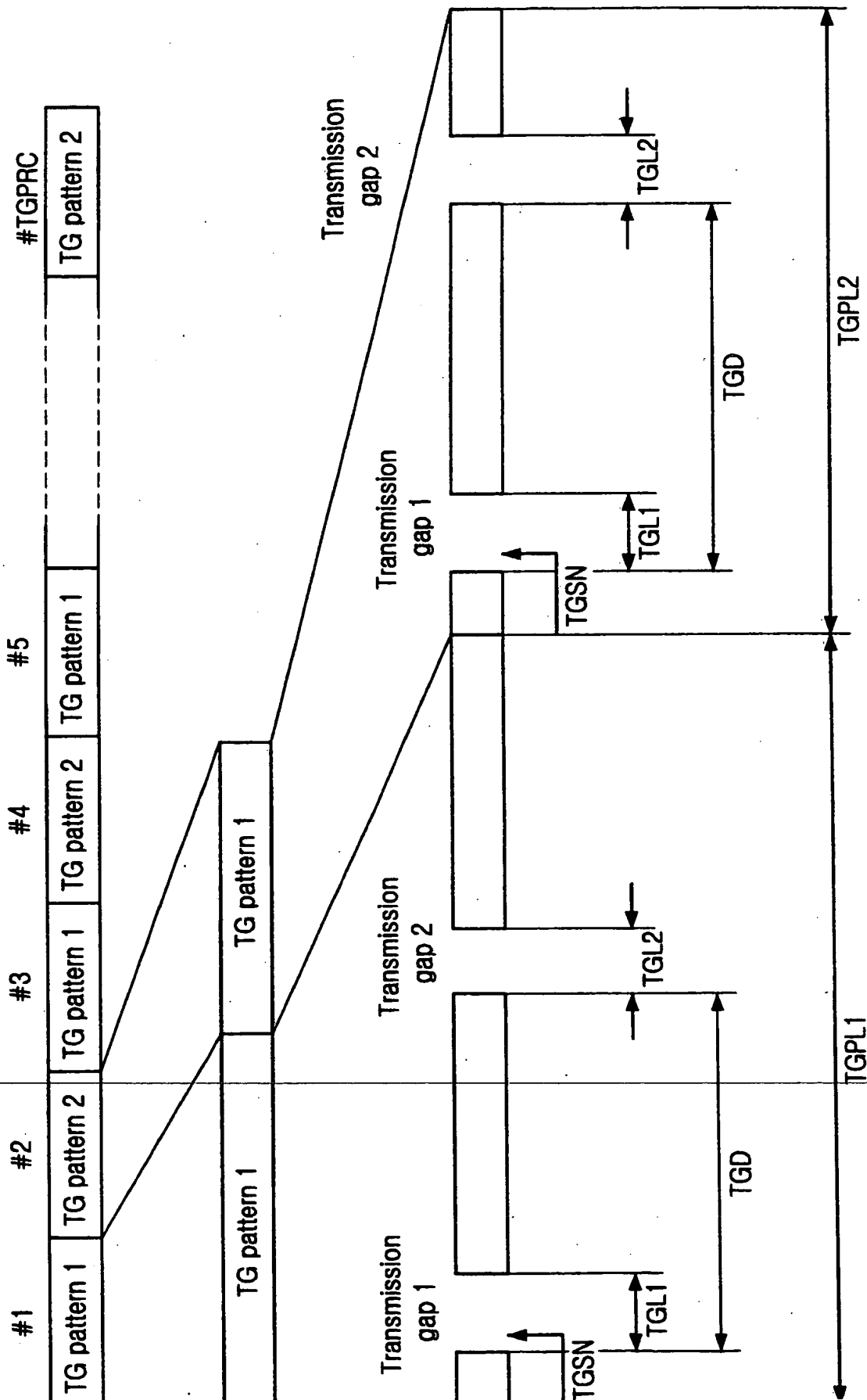
FIG. 6



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FIG. 7

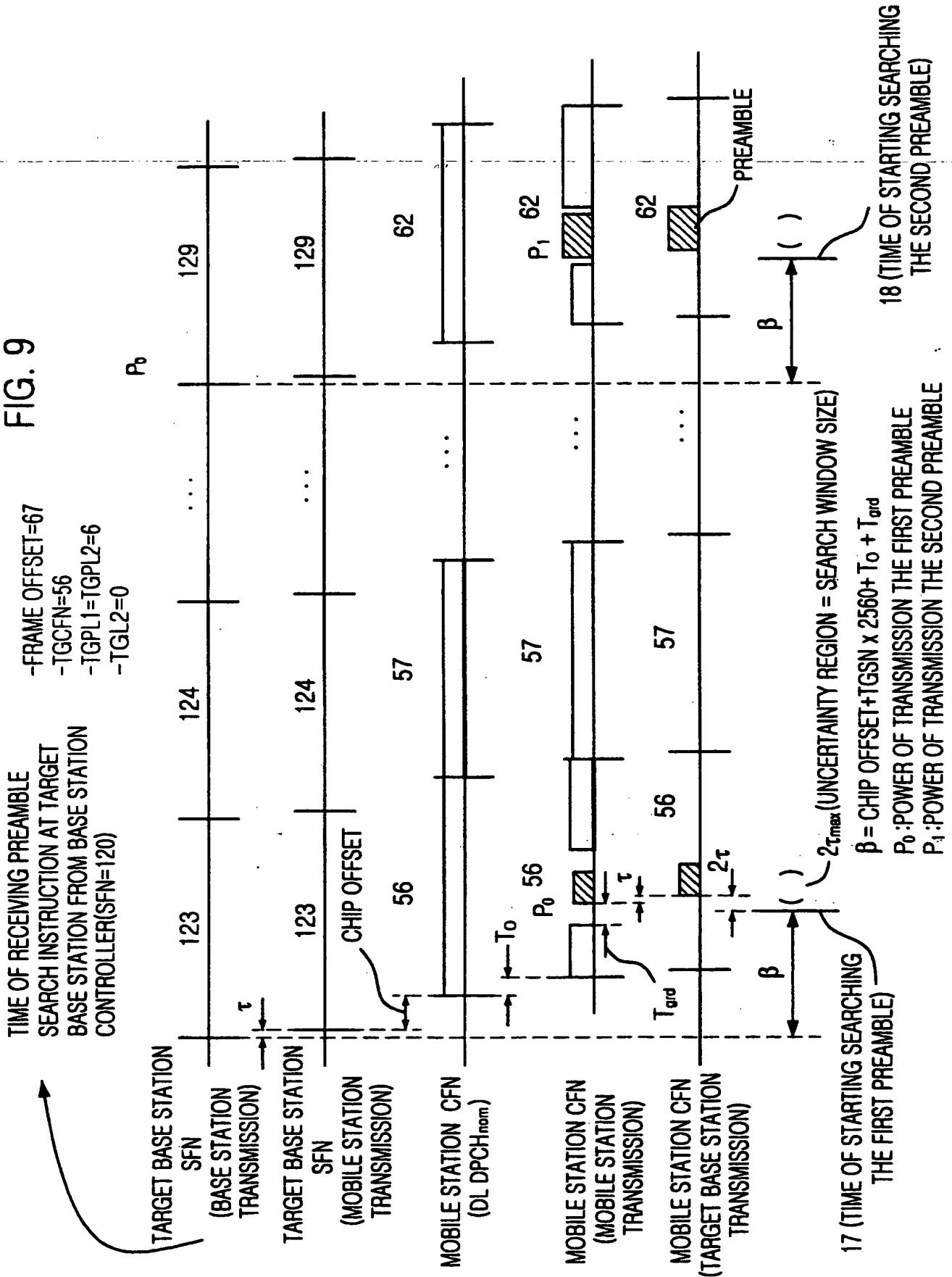
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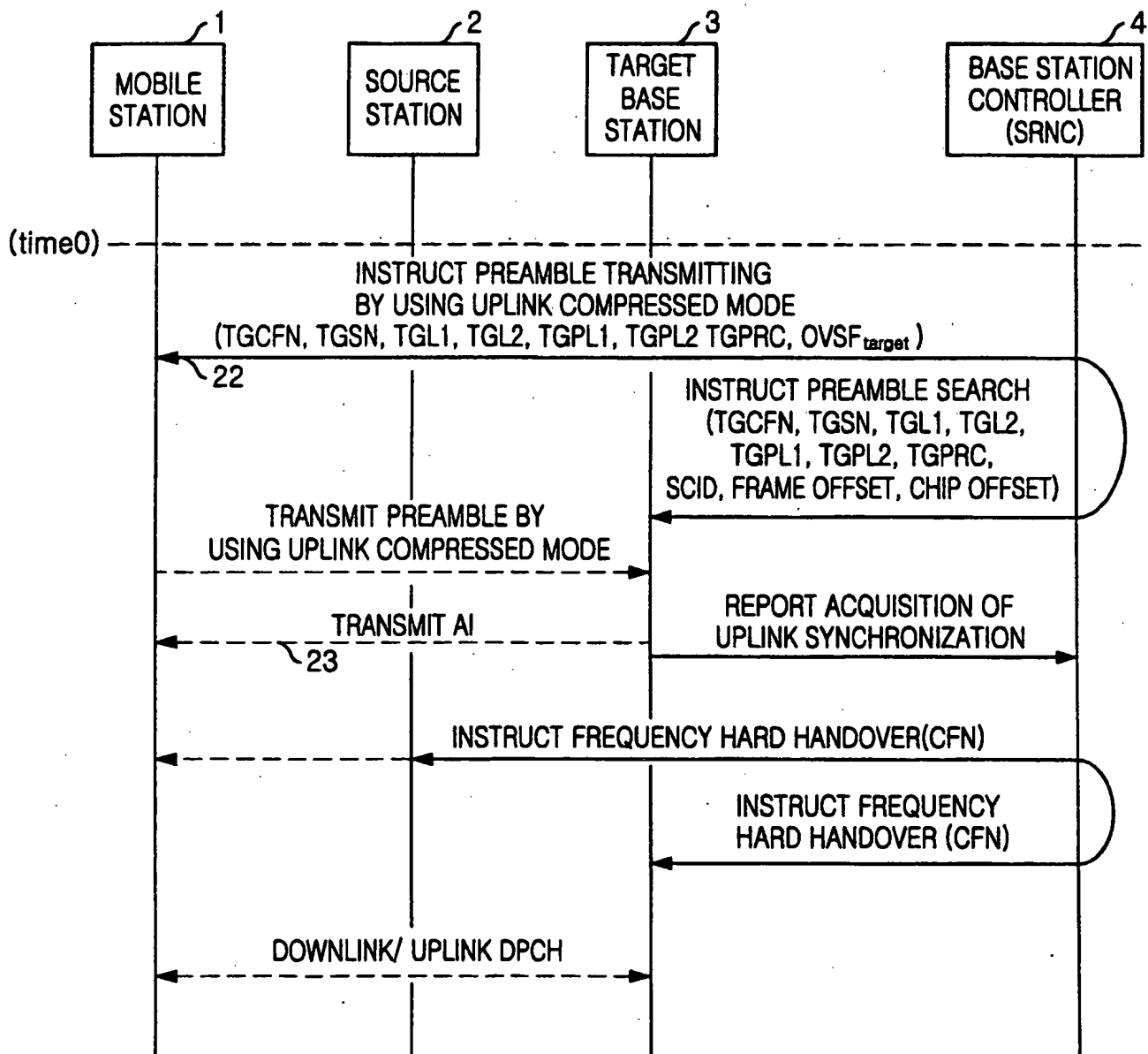
FIG. 8



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FIG. 9

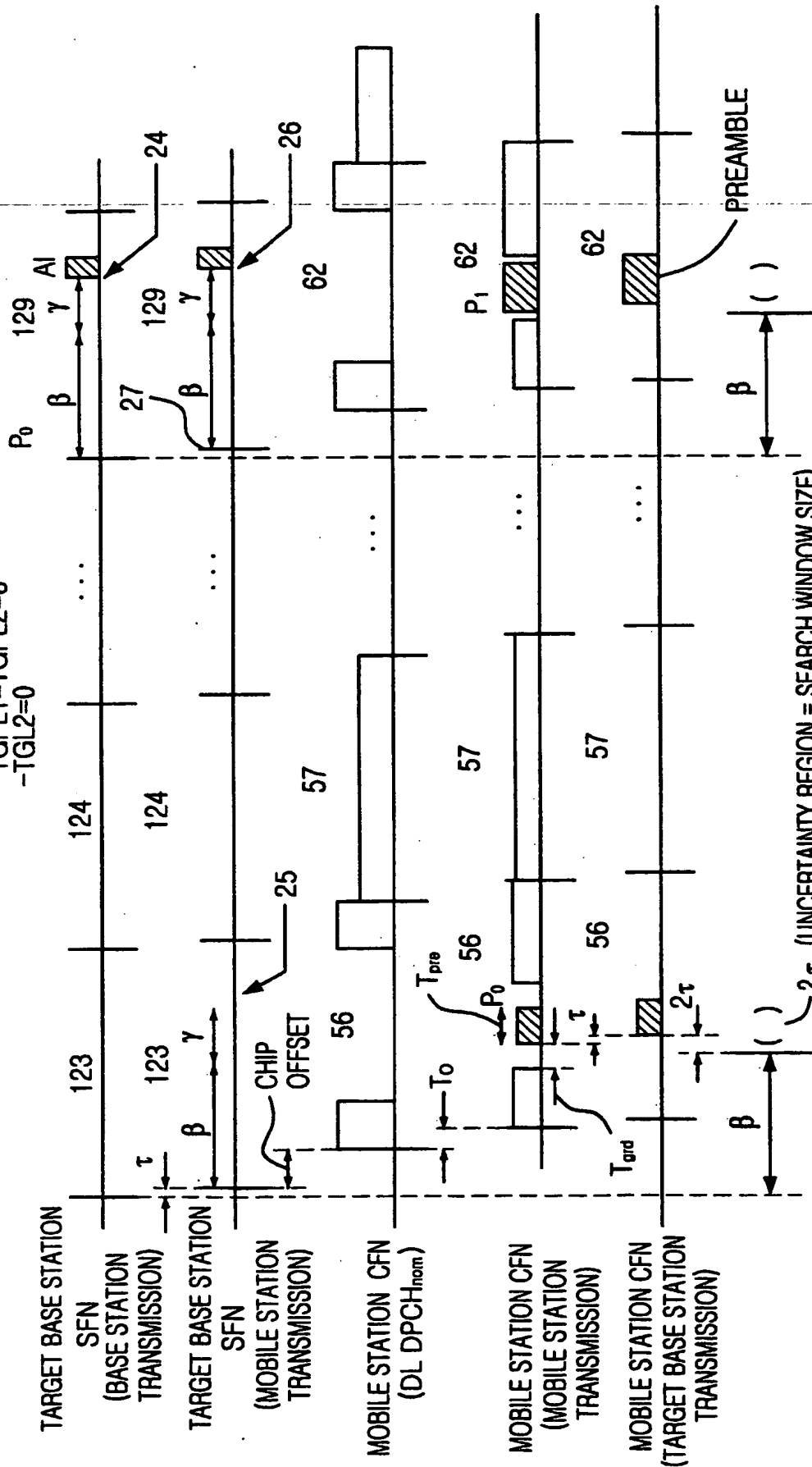


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FIG. 10

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FIG. 11

- FRAME OFFSET=67
- TGCFN=56
- TGPL1=TGPL2=6
- TGL2=0



$$\beta = \text{CHIP OFFSET} + \text{TGSN} \times 2560 + T_0 + T_{grd}$$

$$\gamma > 2\tau_{max} + T_{grd}$$

$P_0$ : TRANSMISSION POWER THE FIRST PREAMBLE

$P_1$ : TRANSMISSION POWER THE SECOND PREAMBLE

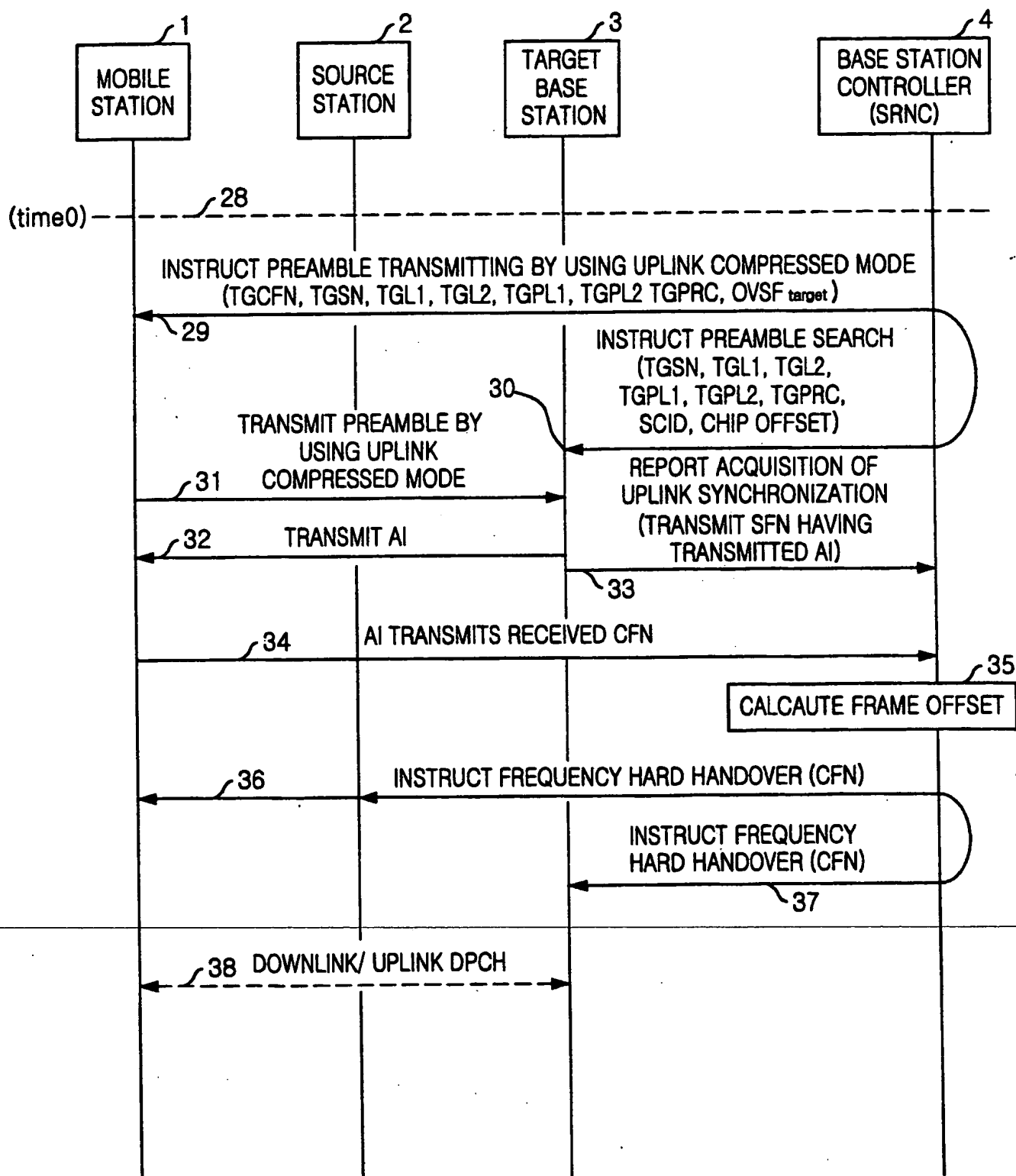
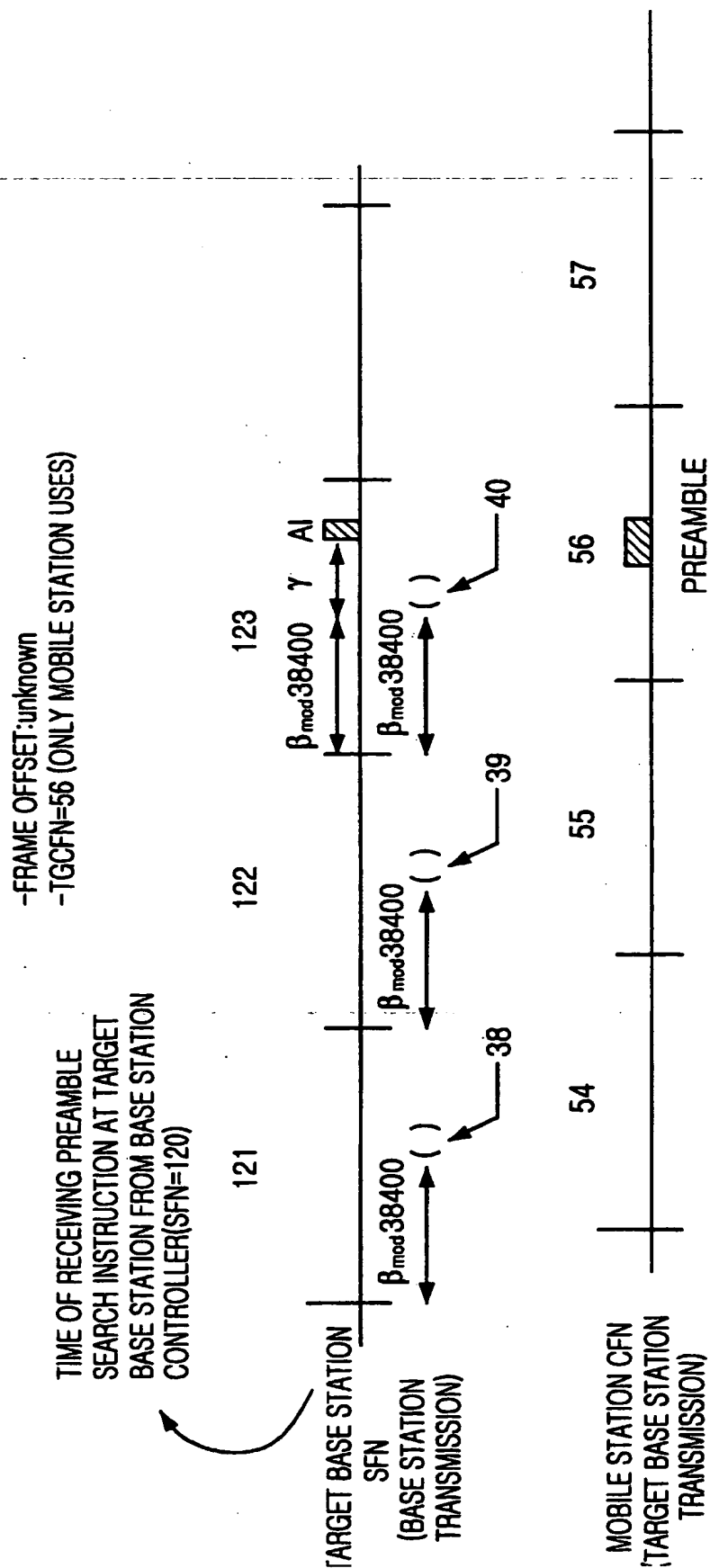
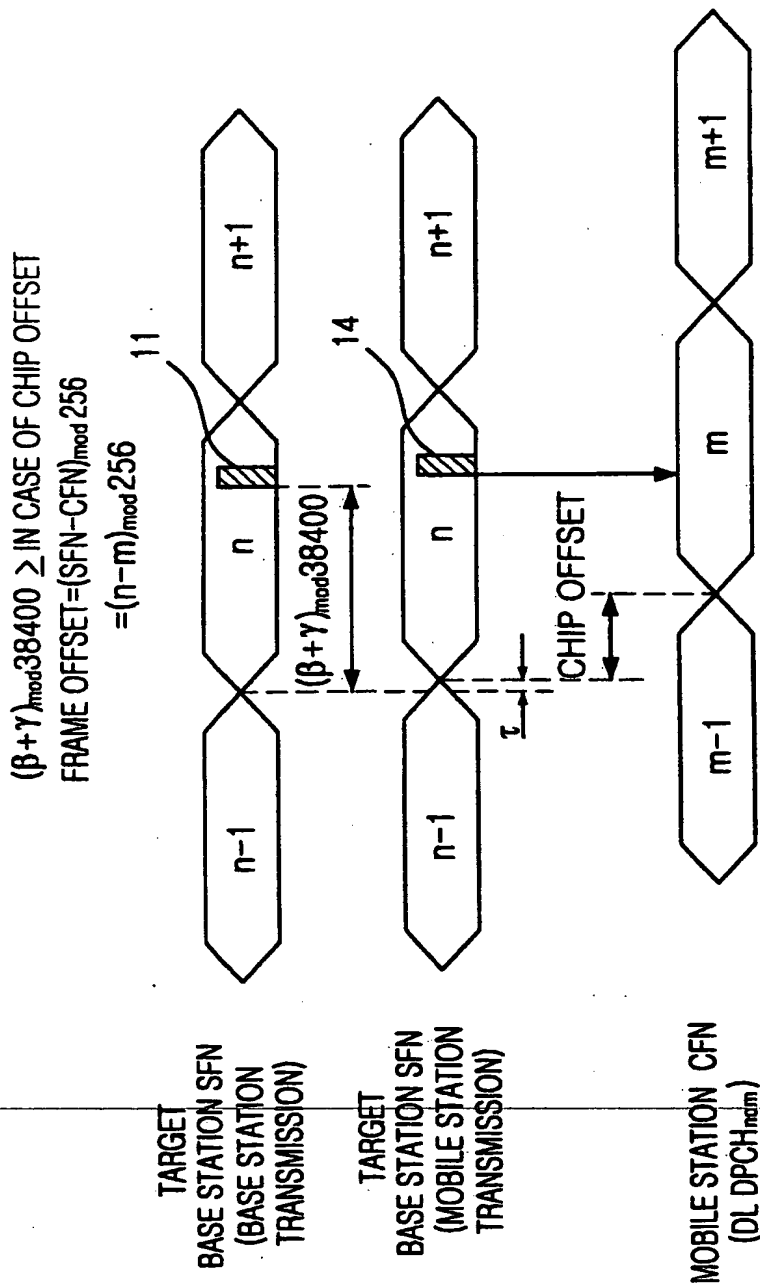
10/16  
FIG. 12

FIG. 13



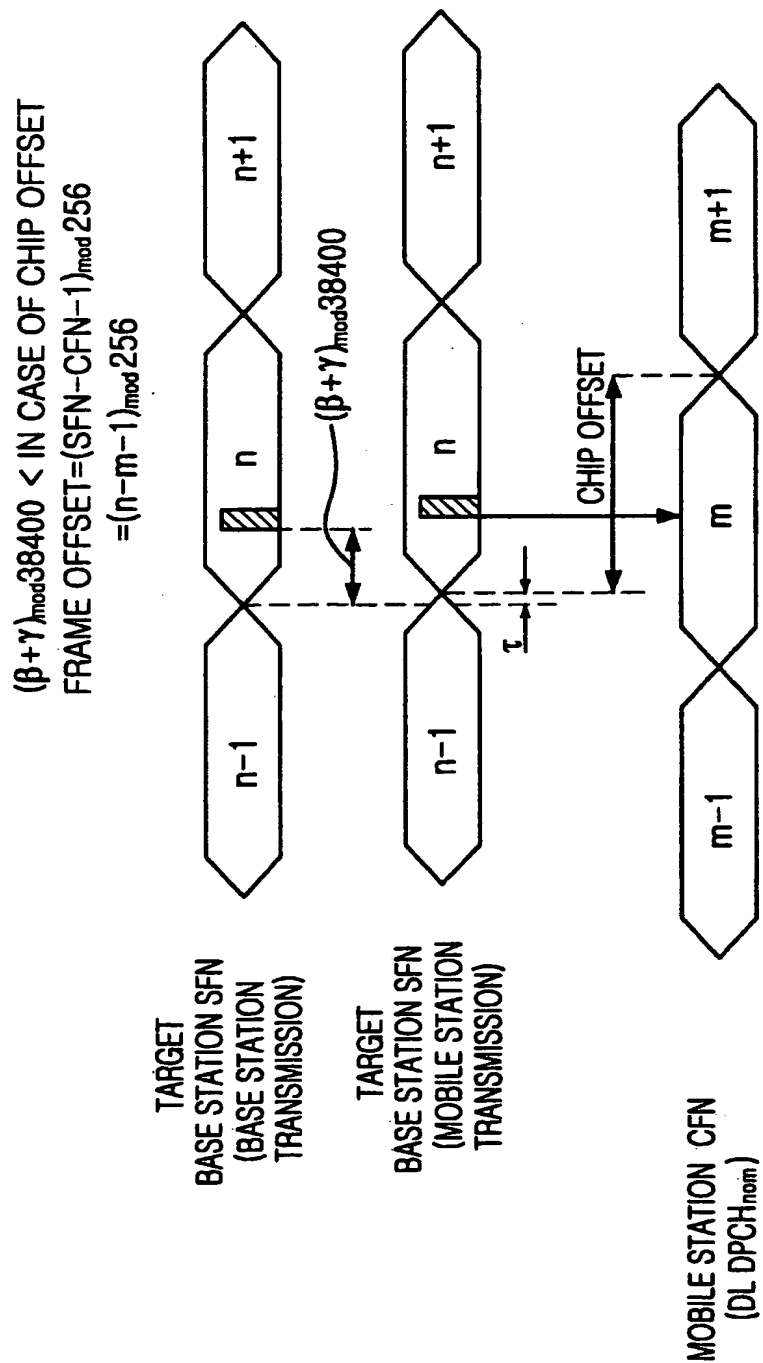
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FIG. 14



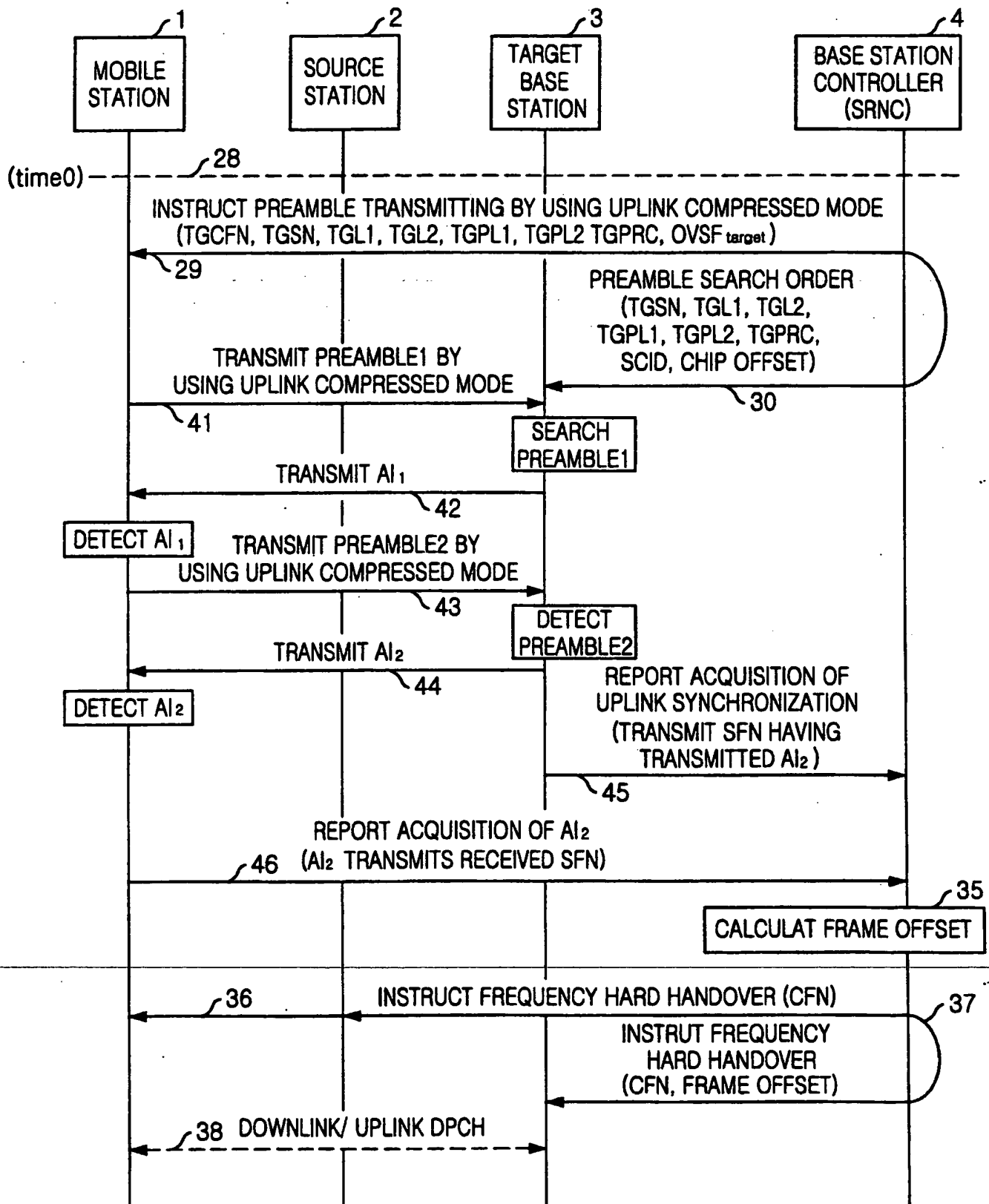
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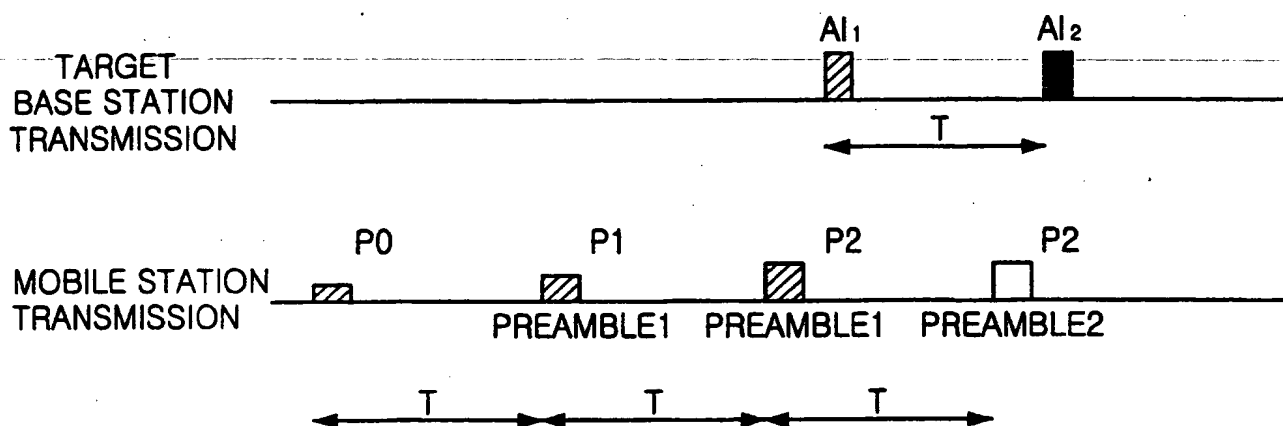
FIG. 15

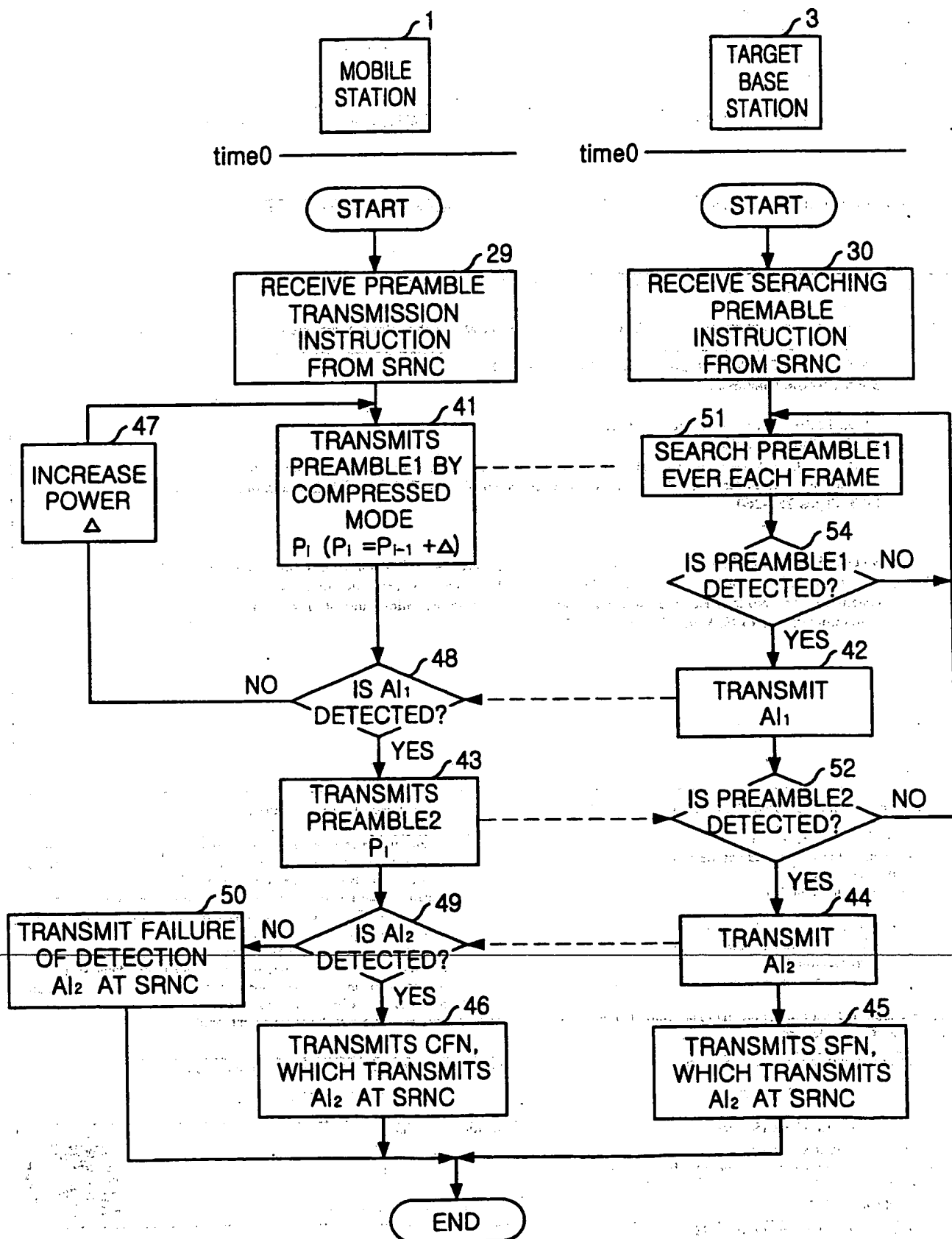


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FIG. 16



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FIG. 17

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FIG. 18

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

 International application No.  
 PCT/KR01/02314
**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC7 H04B 7/26

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC H04B7/26, H04Q7/22, H04B17/00, H04B1/00, H04B7/204, H04B7/212

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5,729,826(Charles D. Gavrilovich) 17 MARCH 1998 See the whole Document	1-21
A	US 6,212,368 B1(Ericsson Inc) 03 April 2001 See the whole Document	1-21
A	BAIER, A; PANZER, H 'Multi-rate DS-CDMA radio interface for third-generation cellular systems' In: The Seventh IEE European Conference on Mobile and Personal Communications, 1993. Pages:255-260	1-21
A	NAGATSUKA, M; ISHIGAWA, Y; HAGIWARA, J; ONOE, S(NTT Mobile Commun. Network Inc, Japan) 'CDMA packet transmission control in the third generation mobile communications system' In: The Ninth IEEE International Symposium on Personal, Indoor and Mobile Radio Communications, 1998, Vol.1, Pages 178-182	1-21

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐ See patent family annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents:

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&amp;" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

25 APRIL 2002 (25.04.2002)

Date of mailing of the international search report

27 APRIL 2002 (27.04.2002)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR

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Authorized officer

SEO, Jin Won

Telephone No. 82-42-481-5706



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

**PCT/KR01/02314**

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	HAMABE, K; YOSHIDA, S; USHIROKAWA, A(C&C Syst. Res. Labs., NEC Corp., Kawasaki, Japan) 'Fprward-link power control utilizing neighboring-cell pilot power for DS-CDMA cellular systems', IEEE 47th Vehicular Technology Conference, 1997, on Vol.2, pages 939-942.	1-21